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The Outlook

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A LINK BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

During the time that I lived at Roundkey, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, I, about the year 1880, in company with the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Davis, met at Elmete Hall, the residence of Mr. James Kitson (grandfather of Lord Airedale), a daughter of Longfellow. In course of conversation Miss Longfellow informed us that Queen Victoria had expressed to Dean Stanley her concern about the bald expression in the English national anthem, "confound their knavish tricks," which her Majesty felt was not quite in keeping with refined thought or Christian ideal. That thereupon the Dean proposed that Tennyson might perhaps be able to make some appropriate emendation. The Poet Laureate, however, seemed disinclined to deal with the point raised, but ventured to suggest that Longfellow might be approached, which was done. Longfellow, in turn, did not see his way to alter the offending expression or tamper with the second verse, but suggested that the third verse of the international ode "Our Fathers' Land" (published in a book of poems entitled "Songs in Many Keys"), written by his friend O. W. Holmes on the occasion of the visit to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1860, of Edward, Prince of Wales, might meet the case. Mrs. Sheridan, a daughter of the celebrated historian J. L. Motley, who was a very great friend of Longfellow and Holmes, corroborates this authorship. We here at Giggleswick-in-Craven Church have adopted the verse of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and sing the following version of our national anthem. Even during this present stress many must feel that this is, after all, the right uplifting note of spiritual aspiration for a Christian nation. Vicar Davis further added that the original first line was, "God save our Lord the King," which on the accession of Queen Victoria was altered, for pure scansion reason, to "God save our gracious Queen."

May I take this opportunity of publicly stating how refreshing and educative I find The Outlook, and how much I admire the justice of the policy of its worthy editor?

THEODORE P. BROCKLEHURST,
Vicar of Giggleswick-in-Craven,
Yorkshire, England.

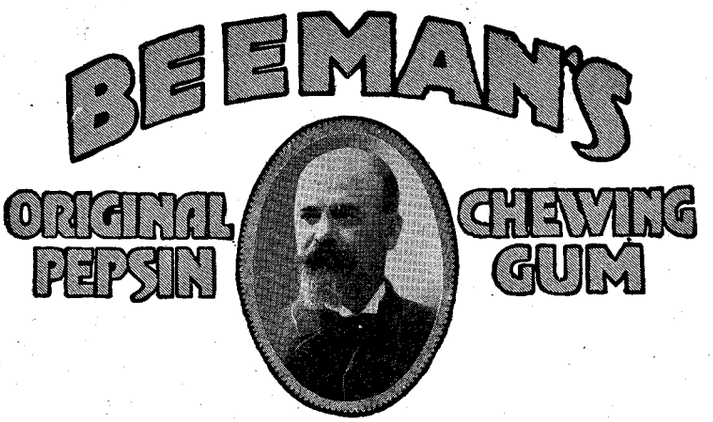
GOD SAVE THE KING

(The version as sung in Giggleswick-in-Craven Church)

God save our Lord the King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign!
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King.

Lord, let war's tempests cease,
Fold the whole world in peace
Under thy wings,
Make all the nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till thou shalt reign alone,
Great King of Kings.



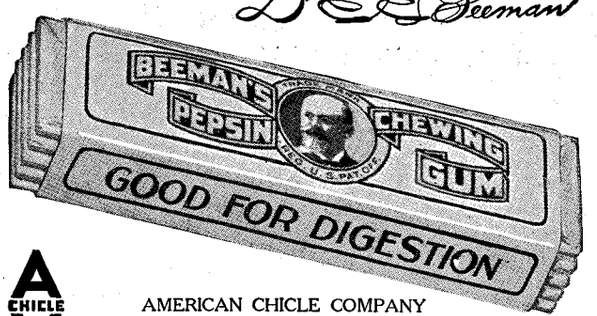
Irritability Decreases Efficiency

WHEN a man is irritable and annoyed by little things his efficiency is greatly diminished, because under these conditions he cannot do his best work, nor can he get the best work out of those about him.

Generally, indigestion in some slight form is the "makings" of a grouch.

In most cases of this sort, the routine use after meals of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum will relieve the indigestion and restore the temper of the individual to a calm, normal condition.

D. C. Beeman



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If you admired Theodore Roosevelt

then there is something for you in the next issue of The Outlook. If for nothing else, you will want to save this issue for the frontispiece alone—a splendid painting of Roosevelt by the noted Dutch artist Adriaan Martin de Groot, reproduced in full color, and really worth framing. Then there will be an article on "Roosevelt as a Practical Politician," by Brander Matthews, and an account by Travers D. Carman of the dedication on July 4 of Mount Roosevelt, at Deadwood, South Dakota. And much more besides!

Watch for the July 16 Outlook

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The Outlook

JULY 9, 1919

VERSAILLES AND AFTER

WITH practically no ceremony, two Germans, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, set their names and seal to the Treaty that records Germany's defeat in the world war. There were two coincidences—one planned, the other probably not planned. The Hall in which the signing took place was that in which Bismarck chose to crown Wilhelm I German Emperor, and thereby established the German Empire. The day on which the signing took place was the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, which Germany chose as the pretext for beginning the world war. In the place of men with titles of nobility and royalty there stood commoners and plain citizens. There were soldiers in uniform, but they were guards and not participants. Among the distinguished spectators was a group of French *poilus*—common soldiers wounded in the cause of France and civilization. There were no speeches, no sermons, no martial or ecclesiastical music. There was simply the stern invitation uttered by M. Clemenceau to the German delegates to come forward and sign.

June 28, 1919, will be recorded in history as the date on which began the Peace of Versailles. As a matter of fact, however, there is no more peace to-day than there was before those two Germans and the representatives of all the nations in the Peace Conference, with the exception of China, signed the Treaty. The United States to-day is still at war with Germany. Not merely technically at war. It is as true now as ever that there is no peace without victory, and victory over the spirit of Prussianism has yet to be won.

Just before the signing of the Treaty the German Government made it very clear that they were signing with their hands but not with their wills or their hearts. There is no indication that Germany intends to keep any more of that Treaty than she is required by outside pressure to keep. Those Germans that were nearest to the guns of the Allied armies on the Rhine were most anxious to see the Treaty signed. Men who come from Germany testify that the German people are still unable to understand, not merely that they have been defeated, but that they deserve to be defeated. The men of our Army of Occupation, like the men in the armies of France and Britain, were eager to advance into Germany and were waiting the word that would have come to them if the Germans had not signed. This eagerness was not bloodthirstiness. We know our men better than to think that there is anything bloodthirsty about them. They were eager to go on because they knew from their experience that the Germans still need a tangible demonstration that they have failed in what they tried to do.

It is hard for the Germans to understand what has happened. Their territory is undevastated, undamaged, while the lands of France and Serbia and Poland have been made into deserts. It is not yet certain, at least in their minds, that they did lose the war. They do not understand why they should be short of food, and much less do they understand why they should fail to command the world's respect.

Of course, therefore, as the Treaty was signed there were disorders in Germany. There still persist reports that the reactionaries and Junkers are plotting to regain power.

The "Tageblatt" of Berlin expresses a characteristic German view when it says of the Treaty of Versailles: "Despite the fact that it was written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper." There are men in Germany who know the truth, and a few of them say it, but it will take a long while for the German people to realize that their nation has been a criminal nation and that it has been treated with magnanimity and lenity.

Under these circumstances, if this peace is to be a peace of justice, it must be a peace of vigilance.

PROTESTS

Nobody is fully satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles. This dissatisfaction on the part of many was to be expected. There was certain to be complaint that the Treaty is too severe. Sympathizers with Germany were bound to express outrage at any terms that treated Germany as a defeated nation. There was also bound to be some complaint because the terms are not severe enough. Indeed, it was not possible, even if it were desirable, to express in terms of reparation the magnitude of Germany's crime. There has also been dissatisfaction, some of it unavoidable, because of the allotments of territory. And there has been severe criticism of the Treaty because of provisions it contains for the League of Nations.

On the occasion of the signing two protests were voiced. One of these was that of Jan Smuts. Representative of South Africa at the Conference, he worked early and late for the framing of a League of Nations. He belongs to the group commonly called idealistic. He believes that the terms of the Treaty are too severe, that they contain seeds of future disturbance and revenge. Nevertheless he signed the Treaty. His example has been commended to those who think as he does.

The other protest was expressed by China in the most emphatic way possible—the Chinese delegates refused to sign. They were not willing to be parties to an agreement which transfers what they believe to be Chinese territory from Germany to Japan. China, therefore, has not yet taken the preliminary step necessary in order that she may become a member of the League of Nations. The Chinese have the courage of their convictions. They are not willing to be forced into the League at the price of what they consider vital to China's integrity and China's honor. It has been pointed out, however, that China can adhere to the League of Nations by signing the Treaty with Austria.

Among those who have as much right as any one else to protest against certain of the terms of the Treaty are the French. It has been stated that the war and the Peace Treaty have left France with a tax burden twice as great as that of Germany. Germany's lands are undisturbed, her factories intact, her commercial organization all ready for peace, and, it is stated, a vast merchant marine concealed under neutral flags, while France has suffered devastation the extent of which even those who see it find it quite impossible to conceive. From Germany France has not yet received a franc, and she will not receive anything, according to the Peace terms, until after two years, and then every year for five years. As a Frenchman states it in an interview printed in the New York "Evening Post," France is "to get from Germany less than you Americans are to receive on your sequester and submarine account, and not as much as the British get on their ship-damage account, and scarcely one-half of what France paid each year on the indemnity exacted from her by Germany after the war of 1870;" and then after those five years Germany will be less willing to pay, and other nations less willing to make her pay. And there are Frenchmen, not alarmists, who feel that France is very insecurely protected against a still united and Prussianized Germany. But France has signed, and in

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presenting the Treaty to the French Chamber of Deputies Clemenceau has said: "At the hour when is to close the greatest drama of history . . . the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France as much as for humanity—the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal."

THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT

Without regard to party or section, the people of the United States welcome the President's return from France. Though there has been criticism of his absence, for the most part Americans have acquiesced in the view which he held that his absence from this country was essential to the country's interests. The disadvantages which the country has suffered because of his absence the people have taken with good humor. One of the newspaper "colyumists," Roy K. Moulton, expresses the common spirit when, in quoting the news item to the effect that President Pessoa, of Brazil, is making a tour of the United States, he comments: "The only President we have had in some time."

Thousands of Americans will take a measurable degree of satisfaction in the fact that just before sailing for the United States, while awaiting the signing of the Treaty, President Wilson visited Belgium and saw something of the devastated region there in the neighborhood of Ypres. There is ground for believing that if he had visited the devastated region of France last December he would have done both himself (that means his country) and France a good service. Such a visit might have given him a clearer idea than he otherwise could have had of the peril to which victory, and therefore peace, was exposed, and still is exposed, and it certainly would have convinced the French, as they were not convinced, that he understood their reasonable concern for the future. His visit to Belgium at this time does not serve that double purpose; but it has been appropriate and useful and highly appreciated in Belgium.

On his way home the President broke a precedent, as he is accustomed to doing every once in a while. He signed certain measures while on the high seas. Bills which Congress had passed a few days before were hurried to him by an eastbound transport, the Great Northern, which met the George Washington on June 30 in mid-ocean, thus enabling the measures to become law. One of these laws authorized the expenditure of funds which were needed by July 1.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION GOES INTO EFFECT

At midnight of June 30 (or, to be accurate, an instant later, when July 1 began) the War-Time Prohibition Law became operative throughout the United States. Congress began its recess for the Fourth of July without passing legislation defining the terms of the law or giving detailed directions as to its enforcement. This was regrettable. In view of the long notice Congress had of the need of such legislation, it seems inexcusably dilatory. A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives by its Judiciary Committee which provides such interpretation and means of enforcement both for the War-Time Prohibition Law and the Constitutional Amendment. In some form legislation of this kind should certainly come from Congress as quickly as the importance of the questions involved may allow.

A statement of the Attorney-General of the United States made on June 30 goes far to define and simplify the situation. Unlike the Prohibition Amendment, the law which is now in effect provides a penalty (not over $1,000 fine or imprisonment for not over a year, or both), and its statement that "it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits," except for export, is explicit. But questions have been raised as to the further declaration that "after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export."

President Wilson has properly and rightly pointed out that until actual facts justify him in proclaiming that demobilization has terminated he cannot remove the inhibition of the law. As regards the latter part of the clause quoted above a genuine dispute exists. Does it mean that everything known as beer and wine are to be regarded as intoxicating, or does it mean that only such beer and wine as are intoxicating are prohibited? The court decision so far favors the latter interpretation. If the latter, what precisely does "intoxicating" mean? So far there has been no court decision defining that word.

Attorney-General Palmer's statement recognizes this difference of interpretation. While he declares that the law will be enforced by the Federal authorities as other National laws are enforced, and while he states that the Government contention has been that the Act prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol (the bill now before Congress fixes the amount of alcohol allowable at the same percentage), Mr. Palmer states that the course of the Department of Justice as regards beer containing less than two and three-quarters per cent of alcohol will depend upon the rulings to be made by the United States District Courts in cases brought before them. This is generally taken as equivalent to saying that prosecution will not be made for the present in such cases, although any one who sells what is called 2.75 beer takes his chances of future prosecution. A decision has already been rendered by a United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In this case Judge Ward continues an injunction order in the lower Court restraining an Internal Revenue Collector from interfering with the manufacture or sale of 2.75 beer.

There may be an interval between the end of the operation of the law now in force and the day in January when the Amendment goes into force; at the present rate of demobilization the interval is hardly likely to be more than two or three months and may very probably be even less.

THE LAW AND THE CITIZEN

Apart from the points just noted the inhibitions of the law are clear. Any citizen who violates them—for instance, a retail dealer who sells whisky—is liable to prosecution and punishment. It is obviously the duty of all citizens to obey the law precisely as they would obey any other newly enacted law. It is true that if a large number of retail dealers should, whether by agreement or by spontaneous individual act, disregard the law, it might be difficult for the Federal District Attorneys and the officers at their disposal to arrest every violator. The Federal officials rightly declare that they will do their utmost to enforce the law. It is too soon to judge how large a proportion of dealers in intoxicating beverages will defy the law, but it is certain that large numbers of them will obey it.

The bill favorably reported to the House of Representatives deals separately but in one bill with the matter of Constitutional prohibition and the war-time prohibitory legislation. In both sections the definition of intoxicating liquors is elaborate, but it practically means anything containing more than half of one per cent of alcohol and capable of being used as a beverage. Both sections provide pains and penalties for violation of law and Amendment, respectively, and both elaborately provide for enforcement and application of the law directly or to thwart any of many subterfuges or evasions. Naturally the section referring to the Amendment is more detailed in its provisions, because the Amendment has no enforcing or defining legislation be-

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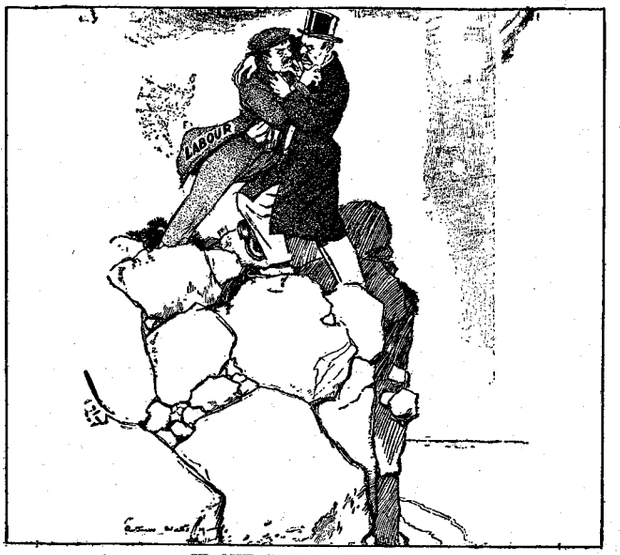
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World

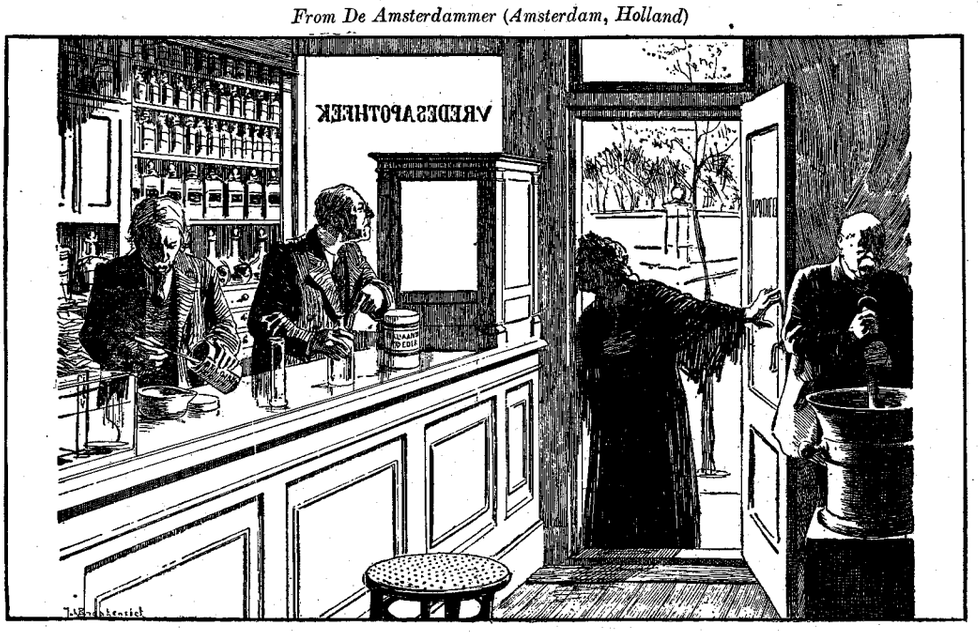
TRUE TO FORM

Watts in the London World



IF ONE GOES, BOTH GO!

From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam, Holland)



THE PEACE TREATY
Germany: "Will this horse medicine bring a complete recovery?"

Forain in L'Avenir (Paris)

WITHOUT RANCOR!!
Fritz: "After all, I bear you no ill will!"

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hind it, while the War-Time Prohibition Law has.

Of course no interpretation of the law which has just gone into effect lessens the force of any prohibition laws already existing in States. Thirty-two States in the Union have either some form of State prohibition or of local prohibition under local-option laws. The Federal law may, and usually will, strengthen prohibition where it exists in States, but it cannot weaken or take away from laws already existing.

In the places where prohibition is a new thing, as in New York City, for instance, there has naturally been the most perturbation about what is to take place. If the daily papers are exact in their indication of what has been going on, the result has been a temporary increase in the amount of drinking, a large amount of storing up of intoxicating drinks against the time of need, and a tremendous amount of facetiousness and jocosity about the subject, of which most people, we fancy, are heartily tired.

In a way, the new law is temporary and experimental. What happens under it may be of value in shaping action and conduct when the Eighteenth Amendment goes into effect. The present law will soon cease; but the Amendment has been deliberately adopted by a two-thirds majority in Congress and the ratification of over three-fourths of the States. Short of annulment by precisely the same process it will remain permanently the law of the land. It is therefore right and necessary that Congress (with the concurrence of State legislatures when desirable, as provided in the Amendment) should pass practical and intelligible legislation for enforcing the Amendment; that the courts should decide any questions raised; and that citizens, including even those who were opposed to Federal prohibition, should join honorably in obeying the law.

THE END OF THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

Winnipeg's big strike ended finally in the unconditional surrender of the strikers, in the crushing defeat and abject humiliation of the small revolutionary element that was responsible for the outbreak.

The struggle lasted exactly six weeks, but within two weeks the failure of the strike leaders was apparent to all disinterested observers. By that time their revolutionary aims could no longer be hidden from the thousands of their dupes who had been led into the conflict only through deliberate misrepresentation of the issue. As a result, many workmen who saw how grossly they had been deceived were returning to their employers and begging for reinstatement. Others continued on strike because they were ashamed to return to work, but they were keenly conscious that their misplaced confidence in their leaders had put them in the wrong, and they were seeking anxiously for some easy way out of their difficulties. The Red leaders had lost the confidence of all but a few of their followers.

At any time after the first two weeks of conflict all that was needed to bring it to an end was the offer of any sort of pretended compromise that would have served as an excuse for surrender. Winnipeg citizens were determined, however, that there should be no semblance of compromise with Bolshevism, that the battle must be fought out to the bitter end, no matter what the cost. It was well understood that Winnipeg was fighting the battle of all Canada, if not of the whole continent; and no peace by negotiation could be satisfactory. The price that had to be paid by Winnipeg business men, and citizens in general, for the unconditional surrender upon which they had set their hearts was a heavy one; but in the end they had their reward. The sympathetic strike commenced at 11 A.M. Thursday, May 15; it ended in unconditional surrender at the same hour on June 26, six weeks later. It is believed that the defeat of this revolutionary movement in Winnipeg means the end of Bolshevism in Canada. Any indecisive result would have meant further trouble.

A few days before the strike ended the city discharged its entire police force. The policemen's sympathy with the strikers had been undisguised. They had remained on duty only by instructions of the strike committee. The discharge of the police force was followed by the arrest on charges of sedition of the principal leaders of the Reds, including two members of the City Council. It was then that the revolutionary element lost their heads. On the last Saturday of the strike there was a serious riot in which one alien enemy lost his life and scores of people were wounded by the revolver shots of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. This riot was the last despairing effort of the Reds, and it was followed within five days by the utter collapse of the strike.

It was said by the younger Pitt more than a century ago that England had saved herself by her exertions and Europe by her example. It may with equal truth be said that Winnipeg citizens have saved their own city from the menace of Bolshevism by their stout-hearted resistance, and all Canada by their example. Against the strong determination and stubborn resistance of the saue elements of a community no attempt at a Bolshevist revolution can succeed on this continent. Should there be similar trouble in other cities on this continent, Seattle and Winnipeg have shown the way to meet it.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S REFUSAL TO BETRAY TRUST

Four years ago the story was told in The Outlook of the refusal by Judge Lindsey, of Denver, to betray on the witness stand a confidential communication between himself and a boy with whom he had talked in his capacity as Juvenile Judge. That Judge Lindsey was right morally and from every consideration of justice seems beyond question. But the Colorado Supreme Court has lately rendered a decision that his refusal to betray this child's confidence was legally contempt of court. It is thought by Judge Lindsey's counsel that the matter may be brought before the United States Supreme Court and that the question is properly a National one, as it may involve the rights of Juvenile Courts in all States.

The circumstances of this particular case made Judge Lindsey's refusal clearly right, apart from legal technicalities. The boy's mother had been accused of killing her husband, a brutal and drunken man who ill treated both his wife and the child. The twelve-year-old boy made statements intended to exonerate his mother. Afterwards he came before Judge Lindsey in the Juvenile Court and talked with the Judge confidentially about it. Judge Lindsey on the stand was asked to relate this conversation, and refused absolutely to do so and has to this day. The mother was acquitted, and we are informed that both the mother and the boy have prospered and lived honorable lives since that time.

The contention of Judge Lindsey's opponents was that the only confidential relations recognized by the law as of such a kind that communications would be privileged, as it is called in court, are those of husband and wife, lawyer and client, doctor and patient, and priest and penitent. The principle that leads to these exemptions from the duty of testifying obviously applies to the relations between a Juvenile Judge and a child with whom he talks. It is not remarkable that the laws have not specifically declared this to be so, but if it is ever proper to apply the theory and purpose of the law to cases not specifically named, certainly it should be done here. Incidentally, it may be added that the legislatures of States in which Juvenile Courts exist should take this matter into consideration.

There was a dissenting opinion in the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court. In fact, three judges out of the seven agreed in dissent. The principle involved

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was clearly stated by Justice Morton S. Bailey as follows:

> The relationship between the judge and the child is brought about by legal process for the purpose of aiding and uplifting delinquent and wayward children, in an effort to make them assets of the State rather than liabilities. This is a humane field, of boundless possibilities for good, in which plainly the element of confidence between the judge and the child is essential to the success of the effort.
>
> That this jurisdiction should be upheld and the relationship created thereby fostered is manifest from the mere fact that, with general approval, the law creating such tribunal has been enacted and provision made for its support and maintenance. Plainly, to destroy this relationship would be, in effect, to nullify and set aside the chief end and purpose of the enactment itself.

Judge Lindsey has no intention of abandoning this long legal fight. He has even expressed his purpose to accept the alternative of imprisonment rather than to pay the fine fixed for his alleged contempt in refusing to betray the confidence of a child when the life of his mother was at stake, and after the Judge's solemn promise that he would not disclose the statement made by the child.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PROTESTANT FRANCE

There is to-day an unequaled opportunity for a great broad-minded Christian work in the restoration of the disorganized church life in both France and Belgium. To meet the need for such endeavor the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, in which all Protestant denominations are co-operating, has been organized, and what is known as the "Three Million Dollar Campaign" has been instituted to furnish funds for this work. The headquarters of this Committee are at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A budget for the disbursement of this fund has been prepared, and the money is to be used for certain specified objects. Food and clothing for the sufferers in the invaded areas are to be supplied, houses furnished, and renewed family life made possible.

Churches and manses are to be restored, and emergency relief extended to the pastors, some of whom are sick and crippled, many of whom lost their homes and all their possessions during the war. There are two million wounded and disabled soldiers who need re-education in order to be made self-supporting, and work along this line is planned. At Nantes there is already a Protestant school engaged in this work. These are only a few instances of the methods of relief included in the programme of the Committee.

The Methodist Church will devote a part of its Centenary Fund to the erection of schools, to the establishment of community centers, and to co-operation with other evangelical forces.

The Episcopal Church is planning a similar work.

The Presbyterian Church will spend $500,000 this year to restore Protestant churches in the devastated regions of France, Belgium, and Italy. About half the funds will be spent among the Protestant bodies which are accredited agencies in France and Belgium, one-fourth among denominations other than Presbyterian, and the remainder will be contributed to the Waldensian Church of Italy. A special committee of Presbyterians has been appointed to confer with committees from other evangelical churches contemplating similar work in Europe, with a view to co-operating and avoiding duplication.

NOT PROPAGANDA

The plans of the Protestant Churches for the spending of such vast sums in France have been the cause of considerable criticism on the part of Archbishop Hayes and other members of the Roman Catholic Church, who claim that the Protestant Churches are organizing a proselyting campaign abroad. Authorities of the Methodist Church have met this with a denial, and Dr. Foulkes, of the Presbyterian Church, has issued a statement definitely refuting the idea that the Protestant Churches have in mind the establishment of these funds for proselyting purposes. He says: "It is proper to reaffirm the definite purpose of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee, which is not to build up a fallen church in France, but to assist all the needy Protestant churches of France that are already there, and that have as much right to existence and support as has the Roman Catholic or any other church."

Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Christian Relief, in a sermon recently delivered in New York City in behalf of the French and Belgian Protestant churches—"the people of our own household of faith"—gives some facts which show the pressing need for the work that is being undertaken. He states that "one hundred and thirty Protestant churches—more than one-eighth of the total number—were under enemy fire," and that "more than two million dollars' worth of actual destruction was inflicted upon them." And he goes on to say that "out of a thousand French Protestant pastors, more than five hundred—fifty per cent—were enrolled in the army of liberty as chaplains, stretcher-bearers, officers, and privates. Nearly half of them received citations for bravery and self-sacrifice on the field of honor. Of these Christian soldiers more than fifty per cent were wounded, more than twenty per cent were killed." After acknowledging the fine record of the Catholics in France and Belgium, England and America, during the war, he adds: "But what I want you to understand to-day is that our Protestant brethren have borne an equal part in the honor and suffering of this righteous war. They have seen their homes demolished, their churches wrecked, their households broken and scattered. . . . They cannot get upon their feet again unless we hold out our hand to them."

RATIFY THE TREATY

WITH the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the United States Senate is weighted with the responsibility of deciding whether to ratify or not.

Originally in the Constitutional Convention the negotiation of treaties was left to the Senate, but toward the close of the Convention it was provided that the President should have power to negotiate treaties "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," while in the same sentence it is provided that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors," etc. Professor Willoughby in his work on Constitutional law calls attention to the difference of phraseology as indicating that the Senate should participate in the negotiating of treaties though not in the primary selection of ambassadors, and he shows that it has been the common practice of Presidents to take the advice of the Senate in the negotiating of treaties from the days of President Washington, who in several instances took the advice of the Senate in conducting treaty negotiations, to the days of President McKinley, who in 1898 selected from the Senate three of the five commissioners appointed to negotiate the Treaty of Peace with Spain. It is true that Presidents have not infrequently negotiated treaties without previous conference with the Senate, and The Outlook has affirmed that the President has a Constitutional right to pursue this course, as President Roosevelt did in negotiating the treaty with Santo Domingo. As to what is not Constitutional but advisable in negotiating treaties there seems to us to be no parallel between the Santo Domingo situation and the situation in Paris. In the case of Santo Domingo there was a simple treaty between two nations. In this case there is a complicated treaty involving the covenant and arrangements

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for future world peace that entail changes in the practice and obligations of the United States which come near to being changes in its organic law. We have expressed the hope that those changes will be made and the Treaty will be accepted, but it seems to us that the process would have been simplified and made easier if the advice of the treaty-ratifying power had been consulted in advance. Professor Willoughby notes the fact that the Olney-Pauncefote Arbitration Treaty and also the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty failed in the Senate partly because the Senate was not consulted in preliminary negotiations. If President Wilson had followed the wise course pursued by President McKinley, he would not now have to face an irritated Senate and a divided people.

Nevertheless we hope that the Senate will approve the Treaty and we believe that the people of the country will approve it.

What, stated in the simplest terms, will this treaty do if ratified by the nations which were united in defending civilization against the Huns?

It is the confirmation of the overthrow by war of the autocracies of Germany, Austria, and Russia.

With the peace which it inaugurates, it will probably put an end to the dominion over subjugated peoples of the unspeakable Turk.

It secures against foreign despotism the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Poland.

It secures a considerable reparation to Belgium and France from the injury inflicted on them by the crimes of Germany. It so weakens Germany that no immediate attempt to repeat her crimes is possible.

It provides a protectorate for the colonies which have been wrested from Germany during the period of their self-development.

And it unites the civilized nations in a pledge to protect each other and the people under their guardianship from future aggressions and to compel Germany to fulfill her promises to make reparation for the wrongs she has committed.

What is the alternative? If we refuse this Treaty and refuse to enter the League of Nations, what would be the consequences?

We should be left at war with Germany. She would be free to carry on an unscrupulous propaganda in Mexico to the south of us, in Japan to the west of us, and among the discontented and restless elements in our own borders. It would leave us in the midst of that propaganda without allies; without co-operation from the fleet of Great Britain, which has done so much to protect our merchant marine and our coast in this war; without aid or sympathy from the other civilized nations, perhaps with their secret, if not avowed, satisfaction at all which our proud isolation would be bringing to us.

If, on the other hand, we made a separate peace with Germany, we could not expect alone to compel Germany to make better reparation or afford to her neighbors better protection than could be secured from her by the united action of all the civilized nations, including America.

If, as is highly improbable, we could secure another conference of the Powers for the purpose of agreeing upon a revised Treaty, we should be represented in that conference by the President whose action at the previous conference we had disavowed, unless the new conference was not convened until March 4, 1921, in which case the world would be left in its chaotic condition for nearly two years longer, a peril not to be lightly hazarded.

So much for the immediate effect on America's interest. What would be the effect of America's rejection of the Treaty on the world's interests and on America's reputation abroad?

The absence of America from the League would deprive the League of one of the richest and most powerful of the civilized nations, and would perhaps lead to the disruption of the League altogether and the indefinite postponement of all hope of realizing that international brotherhood which has been the dream of poets and prophets from the days of Isaiah to those of Alfred Tennyson.

However we might justify our action to ourselves, it would not be and could not be understood abroad. A Government-directed press in Germany would exult in our refusal to join with her enemies, which it would interpret as a victory for pro-German sentiment in America. The people in England, France, and Italy would be discouraged, if not dismayed. The people of South America, a people of noble if sometimes dangerous idealism, would be alienated. Our policy would be attributed to National pride and National selfishness in the thoughts of other nations. We should have resigned our position as leaders in the world movement for Justice, Liberty, and Peace.

May we ratify this Treaty with reservations? Doubtless the Senate may accompany ratification with reservations that give America's definition to ambiguous articles. If, for example, there is a serious question whether Article X pledges the United States to protect other members of the League against revolutions, it is entirely legitimate for the Senate in expressed terms to disavow that interpretation. But a reservation which had the effect of abolishing any clause of the Treaty in its plain and well-understood meaning would be an amendment to the Treaty and equivalent to the rejection of its present form.

It is true that there are no precedents for the League of Nations. But there are times when we cannot follow precedents, but must make them. True also that it is easy to overrate the League. It does not end the old and intolerable order nor give liberty to before-enslaved peoples. It is a promise of the nations, and its efficacy depends wholly upon the fidelity with which those promises are fulfilled. But if they are not made they cannot be fulfilled, and if they are made *and fulfilled* the fulfillment will do more than any one international act in the past to bring in an era of Justice, Liberty, and Peace.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL[1]

THE phrase "industrial democracy" came into vogue something like forty years ago. We believe that it was first used in the columns of The Outlook. It represented an ideal sometimes confounded with, but really quite different from, Socialism.

The political and educational systems of America are democratic; the industrial system of America is autocratic. Our education as well as our Government is of the people, having in them its source and its inspiration; by the people, administered and controlled by them; and for the people, maintained for the benefit of all, not for an especially educated class. But our industrial system is not of the people, it is not a voluntary expression of their energy; nor by the people, they have no share in its control; nor for the people, they do not participate, except indirectly, in its profits. This conflict of ideals is the cause of industrial unrest. The remedy for that industrial unrest is to make our industrial system democratic. Mr. Leitch, in his volume, tells how organized industries have been made democratic in twenty large corporations, and what have been the results. This volume furnishes an answer from the workshop to those who have smiled indulgently at industrial democracy as an impossible dream of impracticable visionaries.

The Packard Piano Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, had successfully met and overcome a strike. The men returned to their work, but dissatisfied. The work suffered. The workmanship was careless, the pianos deteriorated, sales fell off, and Mr. Leitch was called in by the president as an industrial engineer. He called a mass-meeting of the men and told them that things were not going well—that they knew already—and that he had a

[1] Man-to-Man. By John Leitch. The B. C. Forbes Company, New York.

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plan to propose to better conditions. He said:

> I am not going to give you a policy—I am going to ask you to adopt one for yourselves. It will have four corner-stones and a capstone, but I am going to suggest only one a week. We will take one to-day, talk it over, and then vote on it. If you vote "Yes," we will lay the second corner-stone a week from to-day and then you can vote on that. But if this corner-stone or those which we may talk about on any later day does not suit you, I expect you to vote "No" and we will quit.

The four corner-stones explained at four successive mass-meetings were justice, co-operation, economy, and energy. The capstone was service. Mr. Leitch writes with both clearness and vigor; he must also have some personal magnetism, for at the end of the fifth meeting his plan was adopted with enthusiasm. The resolution adopting it was typewritten and bound and "every man in the entire organization—every officer, every director, every workman—signed it." Copies were hung about the shop and a copy was given to every workman and to every agent of the company. Mr. Leitch explained that by justice, co-operation, economy, and energy in service for the common welfare more work would be done and more money would be saved than under the old régime. The men were henceforth to work not *for* the company but *with* the company; "that it would not be a square deal for the company alone to take the money that they had saved, but instead that we would split up the savings 50-50—that is, as the books of the company showed savings in the cost of operation, the amount saved would be divided into two parts; one would go to the company and the other would be distributed every two weeks to the men as a dividend on wages."

At the end of the first month the men had cut the cost of production five and a half per cent, which meant a dividend both to the workers and to the stockholders. They voted to reduce the hours of labor to nine hours a day, with the result that they turned out more work in the nine-hour day than in the ten-hour day, saved expenses by the shortened day, and earned for themselves and the company a larger dividend. Next some one proposed an eight-hour day. The conservatives among the workingmen objected, while the company approved it. The men finally resolved to try the experiment for two months, with the result of both better work and more work, and as a consequence larger dividends to both the company and the workers. The quality was so much better under the new system, or rather, let us say, with the new spirit, that the company could not keep up with its sales. The savings in one year obtained by democracy as applied to industry in this piano factory was in figures $4,656.24. When the war broke out and the sales of pianos fell off, the men in their mass-meeting proposed to work four days in the week instead of seven, and the foremen volunteered to reduce their own wage twenty-five per cent for the time being.

It is not clear from Mr. Leitch's account whether this mass-meeting, which is now only held once a month, has legislative or only advisory power, but that this power is effective is illustrated by a rather amusing incident. The men investigated the president, decided that he needed a vacation, and passed a resolution granting him one of three weeks. He declared "that the company could not function without him. They came back with the assertion that they would do better without him. He took the three weeks' vacation. When he came back, he found that all previous production and sales records had been beaten."

The conservative reader will say that a piano factory requires men of a high degree of intelligence; that industrial democracy would never work in a factory with a large body of constantly shifting foreign workers. The next story which Mr. Leitch tells answers this conservative objector. At the factory of William Demuth & Co., on Long Island, where smokers' pipes are made, there were nine hundred working people employed, men and women. "About one-half were Italians, a fourth were Poles, and the remaining fourth covered all other nationalities with a very slight sprinkling of Americans. Many of the force could not speak English." Mr. Leitch had great difficulty in getting his simple ideas of justice, co-operation, economy, energy, and service into the closed minds of these foreign-born workers. But apparently difficulty intensifies Mr. Leitch's energy and raises his standard. In this company of foreigners he organized a government on the same lines as that of the United States:

> We formed a Cabinet consisting of the executive officers of the company with the president of the company as president of the Cabinet. The legislative bodies were a Senate made up of department heads and foremen, and a House of Representatives elected by the employees. The elections to the House were by departments—one representative for each twenty-five employees, or, in the case that a department had less than twenty employees, it combined with another small department. The various bodies elected their own officers and adopted by-laws covering their procedure.

The ideal of democracy did not appeal to these foreign-born workers, but the idea of making more money did appeal to them. "The workers ventured into industrial democracy searching for cash; they stayed because they liked the idea. They saw and learned but slowly." When half a dozen men who could not speak English took affront at some incident and walked out, the House appointed a committee to investigate, discovered the cause of the trouble, and induced the discontented men to return. The House took up the matter of language, resolved that only English should be spoken in the shop, and that any one who did not understand the language should learn it. Various complaints of individual workers or groups of workers were taken up by the House, investigated, and where occasion required corrections were ordered. The foremen gradually learned that they could get better work, and therefore make more money for themselves and their co-workers, by leading, not by driving, the people under them. The removal of one foreman was recommended by the House because he was incompetent, and he was removed. The training of raw men—generally "boys ranging between eighteen and twenty-five"—was taken up by their co-workers, with the result of the saving of something like fourteen thousand dollars, one-half of which of course went to the workers. In one or two cases new devices were invented by the workmen. The workers discovered by the cash dividend paid to them every two weeks that the quality of work was as important as the quantity of the output. Consequently the quality improved. Labor used to come and go in this factory; "now, with labor even scarce, it has a waiting list."

Mr. Leitch adds an account of the introduction of industrial democracy in the Shelton Looms, a velvet factory in the Housatonic Valley, and in an iron foundry near Cleveland, Ohio, and says that he might have recited fifteen more stories of equal interest, "for industrial democracy is no longer an experiment." "It was not born full grown. It grew out of my own long experience as a worker." The four typical industries which he describes, with their contrasted types of workers, are sufficient to demonstrate the practicability of industrial democracy as he describes it, if not in all organized industries, certainly in industries of very different types. The remainder of Mr. Leitch's volume—about one-half—is taken up with an elucidation of the fundamental principles, and, what is more important, the essential spirit of the democratic industry which he advocates.

Industrial democracy is not merely a new form of organization; "in its broadest sense it is a state of mind." It is the substitution of co-operation for competition, or, to speak more accurately, the substitution of competition between industrial organizations for competition between hostile classes. Something like

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half a century ago Arnold Toynbee said that industry should not be an organization of all capitalists in competition with an organization of all workingmen, but a competition of co-operative organizations of workingmen and capitalists with other co-operating organizations of capitalists and workingmen. What the first method brings us to is now being illustrated on a large scale in Russia; what the second method would bring us to Mr. Leitch's experiment illustrates on a small scale. Its object is to substitute good will in place of ill will, a working with the corporation in place of working for the corporation. It is based on the "axiom that without good will within the works one cannot have good will outside the works." Thus from start to finish it assumes that "manufacturing consists primarily in making men—they will attend to the product." It inspires in the workingman pride and interest in his work; nothing else can: "A worker will no more perform at his best solely for money than will any other human being."

We add to Mr. Leitch's five words: "Justice, co-operation, economy, energy, and service," a sixth word—"reality." A fake democracy is not a democracy at all. Unless the spirit of mutual respect for one another's opinions and mutual interest in one another's welfare can be introduced into the factory, the organization of a House, a Senate, and an Executive will be worse than useless, a fact which Mr. Leitch illustrates by one incident of failure which he narrates. If the owners of any plant organize a mass-meeting of their workmen and give them only advisory power, they must take the advice seriously and customarily follow it; if they give it legislative power, they must not attach to it a string and snatch the power away when they think it is being unwisely executed. This has been sometimes done in introducing what has been called democracy into our schools and colleges, and always with disastrous effects. Better leave bad enough alone than make it worse by false pretense.

There is no better description of industrial democracy in Mr. Leitch's book than in this paragraph in which Mr. Bond, President of the Packard Piano Company, defines it. He says:

> We used to build pianos. Then we stopped building pianos and began to build men—they have looked after the building of the pianos. We have adopted as a slogan for the Packard Company, "If there is no harmony in the factory there will be none in the piano."

Industrial democracy involves profit-sharing, but it is much more than profit-sharing. It promotes harmony, prevents strikes, improves quality, increases quantity, adds to the profits of both employer and employed. But it does much more: it promotes good will between employer and employed; it develops interest, intelligence, economy, and efficiency in the workers; it transforms the factory from a military to a family organization; and it educates the foreign-born worker in the American language, the American spirit, the essential political principles of America, and so in a practical and abiding patriotism.

We should like to see Mr. Leitch's book in the hands of every captain of industry, and we commend it as a required reading in all school and college classes in sociology.

NORTH DAKOTA'S RASH ADVENTURE

ONE reason why it is interesting to be an American is that Americans are always trying experiments. Their country is built in such a way as to make experiments comparatively safe and simple. If somebody has a new idea for promoting what he regards as the welfare of the people, he does not have to persuade a hundred and ten millions of people to adopt it. All he has to do is to select one of the forty-eight States for his experiment and persuade the people of that State to try it. If it works, other States will imitate it; if it does not work, the other States will avoid it and the State that tried it will ultimately get rid of it, and no very great harm is done. In this way the United States forms a collection of social and political laboratories. Any explosives that are by mistake touched off do their damage in only one of the laboratories. One of the problems of statesmanship in the past has been that of localizing war. In the United States we have succeeded in localizing social and political experiments. This is one of the reasons why the American form of government has adapted itself alike to a little fringe of population along the Atlantic seacoast in the eighteenth century and to a population extending in the twentieth century from ocean to ocean and from the Rio Grande to the Lakes. There is nothing quite like this anywhere else in the world. Because of this arrangement of social and political laboratories Americans have been able to keep alive an adventurous spirit and at the same time live securely.

One of these characteristic American experiments is to be tried out now in the State of North Dakota. It is an experiment in what some people call Socialism. In order to put this experiment into operation the Legislature of the State adopted seven measures. A great many of the people believed that the experiment was dangerous, and so, in accordance with their rights under the State law, they petitioned to have these measures submitted to the voters, with the hope that they would be rejected. Consequently, on June 26 the voters of North Dakota cast their ballots in a State-wide referendum. Most of the towns gave their majorities against the experiment, but the farming regions voted so largely for it that the measures were carried and the experiment is going to be tried.

Briefly, these measures provide for a State bank, owned by the State, to be the depository of State, county, municipal, and school district funds, and to make loans secured by property of twice their value; for an Industrial Commission that will arrange for the conduct of this bank and appoint its managers, and also arrange for the operation of the Terminal Elevator and Mill Association and the Home Building Association; for an Immigration Commission to advertise the advantages of the State and induce settlers to come in; for a newspaper, to be owned and operated by the State, in every county; for making certain changes in the judicial system; for the concentration of State control over the public school system and over penal and charitable institutions; for a one-man tax commission.

Under the authority of these laws, the State of North Dakota is going to enter upon what is generally regarded in America as the field of private business. It is going to handle grain, manufacture flour, operate a bank, finance farm credit, and may go even further, for it has the power to operate various kinds of utilities, enterprises, and industries, particularly those having to do with the manufacturing and marketing of farm products. Indeed, under these laws the State has certain powers that are generally regarded as paternalistic. By its control of the Home Building Association the State, which has wide powers of eminent domain, may provide houses for city workers and farms for farm-hands.

This North Dakota experiment is a wide departure from the individualism that has characterized America. And, strange to say, this experiment is undertaken by the kind of people whom we are accustomed in America to regard as most individualistic—farmers. North Dakota is overwhelmingly an agricultural State. Even its cities are the product of its agricultural industries. And it is not a State where poverty or distress has engendered discontent. It is prosperous and wealthy. Its farms average about four hundred acres each. No one who visits North Dakota can think of it otherwise than as a land of plenty, or can think of its people otherwise than as strong and stalwart Americans. Why, then, has North Dakota launched upon this adventure?

It is the natural consequence of past

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blindness on the part of political leaders. Because our city populations are compact and easily organized, and because our farmers are scattered and unorganized, political leaders in America have largely ignored the interests of our rural folk. As a consequence, there has been every now and then an uprising. The Farmers' Alliance, the Populist party, the Bryan campaign of 1896, and now the Non-Partisan League that has brought about these changes in North Dakota have all been examples of the revolt of farming communities against a political system or policy that has favored the cities and towns and the manufacturing interests. Farmers in the West particularly have felt themselves to be at the mercy of men who were engaged in the manufacture, transportation, and distribution of the raw material which they, the farmers, produced. So fertile is our land, so rich in resources, that in spite of real grievances the farmers have been able to make a living, and in many instances to prosper; but they have had real grievances to which they have not been generally able to induce those in authority to listen. Now, because they are prosperous in such places as North Dakota, they feel themselves able to assert themselves.

As in many such instances where injustice has been unheeded by authority, those who have had grievances have listened readily to the arguments of agitators who appeal to prejudice and class hatred. The organization by which their campaign has been carried on has fallen, not unjustly, under the suspicion of being tinctured with something like pro-Germanism, or at least disloyalty. In the course of the campaign the opponents of the League have been called vile names, of which the least obnoxious is "leeches." Naturally, such methods have aroused bitterness and created in the minds of many no little foreboding of evil. The Non-Partisan League has been called Bolshevist. Its form of organization has been likened to the Russian system of soviets.

Americans may be reassured. They need not fear the growth of Russian Bolshevism in this country. The evils of Bolshevism do not lie in any mere economic theory; they lie in its essential lawlessness. The Bolshevist doctrine that all democracy, that all law, that all morals, are null and void because they are all *bourgeois*, has no place in America and can find no adherents in such an American population as that of North Dakota. What has been done in North Dakota has been done by process of law, in accordance with political methods and under the belief that it will promote justice, morality, and democracy. Those who believe in this programme may be mistaken; but they are not doing it in defiance of the moral and legal standards which are the essence of Americanism.

The danger of the experiment in North Dakota does not lie in its being too advanced, but in the danger that it may be reactionary. Its evil consequences are not likely to be economic so much as political. It is not nearly so likely to introduce a new and unheard-of system as to restore an old and discredited system.

In brief, there lurks in these laws the old evil of bossism. At the basis of the new system in North Dakota is a triumvirate—the so-called Industrial Commission. It is this small and powerful body that will manage and conduct the new State industries. It is this body that will acquire property by purchase or lease or the exercise of eminent domain, that can put an industry here or there or elsewhere in the State, that can conduct investigations, and that will control the powerful State bank. It is this Commission that will have the power to create and dispose of an unknown number of jobs. As a part of this system, there will be a chain of official State newspapers, all provided with means for propaganda and liable to become in the worst sense a "kept" press. As we understand it, this system also includes the control of elections by county commissioners, which virtually puts the party in power in the position of inspecting and judging elections. This system also provides for such control over the public schools of the State that the political machine can control the teaching in the public schools to its own benefit. And behind and underneath this legalized system there is what amounts to a political organization which is controlled by caucuses against which minorities are helpless.

There is nothing essentially new in this. It is as old as Tammany Hall, as neatly organized as the Philadelphia machine.

The risk in North Dakota's adventure lies in the possibility of the Non-Partisan League becoming one of the most strongly intrenched of partisan bodies, and the establishment in the name of liberty and justice of a system capable of exercising extreme political tyranny.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT IRELAND

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER

THE declaration of an Irish republic, independent of Great Britain, the advertisements of an Irish committee, and the delegates sent to Paris to present the case for Irish independence have drawn American attention anew to the Irish question. It is very important to remember a few facts which the advocates appear to overlook. The first of these is that there never was a united Ireland, independent of Great Britain. To quote from Justin McCarthy:

> The island was divided among native chiefs, who concerned themselves mainly about their local interests, and had, no doubt, their natural rivalries.

There were four petty kingdoms: Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. For a brief period in the eleventh century the Danish invasion led them to unite under Brian Boru, who defeated the Danes in the battle of Clontarf in 1014. He was killed in the battle, and the condition of Ireland became the same as it was before Brian.

Then comes an episode which reminds one of the Iliad. The King of Leinster carried off the wife of one of the other chiefs. An army was raised which drove the King of Leinster from the country. He sought help from England, which was given, and the Norman Conquest ensued. As McCarthy says:

> Many of the Irish chiefs had sworn allegiance to the Conqueror and accepted his support, while others held out to the last against him. The hatred of those who accepted the new conditions for those who refused to acknowledge them must have been as intense as the hatred of the conquering Normans for the native chiefs who resisted their rule.

The English then established an Irish Parliament, but "it was fenced around by so many limitations that it became merely a convocation of those openly hostile to the claims of the native population."

When the Reformation came in the time of Henry VIII, religious strife became "the source of new enmities and new struggles in Ireland."

Then came the period of religious persecution. O'Neil, who claimed to be King of Ulster, proclaimed himself the champion of Irish national independence, visited Queen Elizabeth, and negotiated an agreement which on his return to Ireland he claimed had been obtained by force. He insisted that "his ancestors were Kings of Ulster, and that Ulster was his kingdom and should continue to be his." In this condition he sought for aid from France, which he did not obtain. The Scottish settlers in Ulster turned against him and he was killed in an affray.

The partisans of independence soon undertook another revolution, and actually did procure assistance from Spain, but the rising failed. In the time of Cromwell many settlers from Great Britain were

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established in Ulster, and Ulster became a province entirely devoted to the English Government and opposed to the independence of Ireland. The rest of the country followed the cause of the Stuarts, and took up arms for James II. They also were defeated and the religious persecution continued.

Then arose a new group of leaders who sought the repeal of Poyning's law that prevented the Irish Parliament from effective legislation, and sought also for Roman Catholic emancipation. The first was accomplished under the leadership of Grattan, and the Irish Parliament gave the elective franchise free from religious restrictions. But a full measure of Catholic emancipation was denied by the new Irish Parliament.

Then came the movement for legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Any one reading the life of Grattan and his speeches will find that this union was favored by a great many Roman Catholics, who hoped for more liberal treatment from the Parliament at Westminster than they had received from the Parliament at Dublin. At any rate, an act of union was passed and became a law in 1801. This gave to the Irish people as full representation in Parliament as New York has in the Congress of the United States, and under it the two kingdoms have been united ever since. Catholic emancipation was granted in the time of Sir Robert Peel. Restrictions on Irish trade which had been a grievance were removed. The land laws were reformed, the Irish Protestant Church was disestablished, and finally, in July, 1903, a bill passed and was approved by the King "creating a commission to buy estates from landlords and sell them to tenants, thus creating a peasant proprietary, and to assist the tenants by means of a Government loan."

During all this period there were occasional insurrections against the United Kingdom. All of them failed. But all the old grievances which had naturally aroused resentment were removed, excepting the lack of local self-government. That finally was conferred by the Home Rule Bill, which was to have gone into effect in 1914. Unfortunately the old jealousies between Ulster and the other three Irish provinces continued. It is impossible by legislation to make people fond of each other. The people of Ulster preferred to continue the union with Great Britain, and were satisfied with the legislation of the British Parliament. They protested vigorously against applying the Home Rule Bill to Ulster.

Then came the world war. The people of Ulster threw themselves loyally into the struggle. But many of those who had come to favor Irish independence endeavored to obtain aid from the Germans, received from them money and arms, and tried to achieve an insurrection, which proved futile. Sir Roger Casement was tried, convicted of treason, and condemned to death.

The lesson from these indisputable facts, which are taken entirely from Irish sources and mostly from that impartial historian Justin McCarthy, is plainly this. The situation of Ireland with reference to Great Britain is such that it is just as impossible for the British to permit the independence of Ireland as it was for the Northern States to permit the Union to be dissolved and the Mississippi to become the property of a hostile confederacy. The English have followed our example. So long as the so-called Irish Parliament at Dublin confines itself to talking, they have been left alone, as the Confederate Congress was when it met at Montgomery. But it is perfectly certain that if this Parliament should undertake warlike measures and fire upon the forts or troops of the United Kingdom the insurrection would be suppressed, as every previous one has been.

Again, it is just as impossible for the British to relinquish Ulster and put that province under the dominion of a Dublin Parliament as it would have been for the United States to return West Virginia to Virginia after the fall of the Confederacy. The loyalty of Ulster during the great war has established a claim upon Great Britain which she will never ignore. On the other hand, what the rest of Ireland ought to have, and what the British are willing to concede, is a local Parliament which shall have the same power as the Legislature of New York has with reference to the Federal Congress. Very possibly if this local Parliament should govern well, Ulster might be glad to come into union with it.

In American history we find that the State of Rhode Island was unwilling at first to ratify the Constitution and did not join the Union until more than a year after President Washington was inaugurated. It would have been a crime if the other colonies had sought to compel Rhode Island to join the Union. It seems to me it would be equally a crime for Irish leaders to compel Ulster by force to come under their rule.

We hear much about self-determination. But self-determination was never applied to the case of a portion of a country which had been united to the rest for more than a century, and had participated in all the legislation of that period; especially when it had in the main obtained all that it claimed. Even if the case for self-determination were as broad as some of our Irish friends argue, it is applicable to Ulster as well as to the rest of the Emerald Isle.

We have given our Irish citizens every opportunity that we claimed for Americans. They have risen to places of distinction in both Church and State. We honor their many sterling qualities, but we cannot, and ought not, to sympathize with the attempted secession from the United Kingdom, and still less with the attempt to coerce Ulster into joining the Irish republic.

Let us, in conclusion, call the attention of our Irish friends to the words of one of their greatest statesmen, Edmund Burke, written in the last year of his life:

> My poor opinion is, that the closest connection between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the well-being, I had almost said, to the very being, of the two kingdoms. For that purpose I humbly conceive that the whole of the superior, and what I should call *imperial* politics, ought to have its residence here [in England]; and that Ireland, locally, civilly, and commercially independent, ought politically to look up to Great Britain in all matters of peace or of war—in all those points to be guided by her—and, in a word, with her to live and to die. At bottom, Ireland has no other choice—I mean, no other rational choice. . . . Little do many people in Ireland consider how much of its prosperity has been owing to, and still depends upon, its intimate connection with this kingdom.

SOME HOMELY ECONOMICS

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

WITH permission of The Outlook's editors and to the relief probably of its readers, I am going to allow myself a couple of months' holiday this summer. It will be the first vacation I have had since the commencement of the war in July, 1914, and is taken because I feel that I am going a little "stale."

This is therefore the last article that I shall write until next autumn, and I am going to take the liberty of making it a little personal and saying something that is very much on my mind. During the five years that it has been my privilege to write for The Outlook I have come to feel very near to its family of readers. With many of them I have become acquainted personally or by correspondence, and I have learned and profited much by my intercourse with them. I realize that, as a group of intelligent men and women, they exercise a wide influence upon public opinion in this country, and I want to ask their assistance in checking and restraining an American tendency that has latterly given me great concern. It is the tendency toward unbridled extravagance among those who cannot afford it that has become so manifest within the last three or four months. The very rich are cutting down their expenses because the income tax has compelled them to retrench, but I am really alarmed by the recklessness with which those who cannot be earning or making more than from $3,000 to $10,000 a year are spend-

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ing money, and the standards of living to which they are habituating themselves and their families.

The wealth and resources of the United States have been so much exploited and glorified, and the higher wages generally paid have induced such a general feeling of elation, that people seem to have come to the conclusion that our prosperity will never end, and have forgotten that if we fail in the duty of saving when we are making more than we need we are certain to be in want when the hard times come, as come they will. This state of mind is always the result of inflation, but it is, I think, unusually general just now. In an article I published in my own paper, "Commerce and Finance," last week I called it "the Anæsthesia of Inflation," because it renders us insensible of the economic distress that war involves, and creates an illusion of wealth by depreciating the value of money and increasing the apparent value of the property we have left.

Those of us who have been under the influence of ether realize, however, that great weakness and nausea generally follow the withdrawal of the anæsthetic, and the doctors know that if too much of it is administered death may be the result.

It is against the exhaustion that must follow the artificial stimulus of war prosperity that I am anxious to provide, and I am greatly impressed by the thought that the present expenditure for luxuries and unnecessary things is the poorest way to provide for it and the surest way to aggravate it.

It may be that I am generalizing mistakenly from what I see in New York and the other larger cities that I have recently visited, but the dealers in jewelry, expensive apparel, and food delicacies tell me that there was never such a demand for those articles, and that people "simply don't care what they pay."

While the war lasted patriotic considerations restrained people and economy was more or less fashionable, but now that there are no more Liberty Loans to subscribe to, the idea seems to be that a Nation that could furnish the Government with $25,000,000,000 for war in two years can easily afford to spend $12,500,000,000 a year for unnecessary things when the war is over. Sight is entirely lost of the fact that the debt we have incurred must be paid, that it amounts to about $1,000 per capita for every male money-earner in the country, and that until it is paid there can be no substantial reduction in the taxes now imposed. There is a widespread idea energetically fostered of late that National prosperity is increased by liberal spending. This is not the case. It is our investment in productive enterprises, not our expenditures for useless or needless things, that makes for prosperity.

The Scotch, probably the most thrifty and, in proportion to their numbers, the wealthiest people in the world, are the best proof of this statement that I can offer. In Scotland and wherever else a Scotchman is to be found he generally lives frugally, works hard, and saves his money. The result is that in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres Scotchmen or their descendants wield an influence that is remarkable. It is said that eighty per cent of the bank officers in the British Empire are Scotchmen or of Scotch descent, and a glance through the "Bankers' Directory of the United States and Canada" leads one to think that nearly the same proportion of Scotchmen is to be found among the bankers on this side the Atlantic. The investment capacity of the Scotch is due to their avoidance of unnecessary expenditures. The things they don't require they don't buy, and it results that they have always a "mickle" sum at hand when an attractive opportunity for its constructive use is offered. Now we Americans are going to have many attractive opportunities for investment in Europe within the next few years.

If we are to maintain our prosperity, it will be necessary that we shall take advantage of them, and this we cannot do if we spend all the profits of this extraordinary era in things we don't require. And what do we really require? The list is a short one. It includes only—

(1) Food that is healthful and nourishing.
(2) Shelter that is hygienic.
(3) Clothing that will protect us.
(4) Fuel that will keep us warm.
(5) Education that will make us efficient and philosophical, and therefore happy.
(6) Medical attention that will preserve our vigor while we live.
(7) Transportation.
(8) Amusements that are rational but not demoralizing.
(9) Tobacco—at least in my own case.

All of our expenditures, except those that we make for our personal adornment or the decoration of homes, our public buildings, and our cities, come under one of these heads.

Our trouble is not so much that our wants have multiplied as that our vanity leads us to try and satisfy them in unusual and expensive ways.

Take food, for instance. Is it not true that most of us really find more enjoyment in a simple and inexpensive meal than in things which are exotic, out of season, and costly? If we are dining alone or where we are not likely to "be seen," are we not contented with a few well-cooked and homely dishes?

But if we are with a friend, or even our family, do we not feel a sense of embarrassment if we are unable to order more than any of us needs and at least one or two things that are expensive and indigestible?

It requires moral courage to ask your guest to lunch with you at Childs'. I have tried it, and I know, and I recommend it as a salutary form of self-discipline to those whose conscience accuses them of extravagance. The food was good, but I found myself apologizing for what I feared would be regarded as my niggardliness.

And as to clothes. Is it not true that a very large portion of what we spend for them is due entirely to our vanity? Many of us deceive ourselves into believing that we dress for the effect that our costume will have upon other people. As a matter of fact, what we wear makes very little impression upon those we meet, provided we are not in tatters or uncleanly. If you doubt this, try to describe the costume of the last man or woman you were talking to and the effect that it had upon you.

Unless you are a woman and an epicurean in the matter of clothes, you will find that you are unable to do it. The truth is that most of the money that clothes cost us is spent entirely for our own satisfaction and is unnecessary.

And so it is with most of the other items on the list. I know a very successful merchant who says that when he finds a man who has lived in a modest house on "Cash Street" moving into an expensive mansion on "Mortgage Avenue" he immediately curtails his credit, because he knows that his pride is getting the better of his pocketbook; and I am convinced that in the vast majority of cases a pretentious home is nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit.

To suggest that we are extravagant in the education of our children may shock some Americans, but I am convinced that many of us are making this very mistake by sending our boys and girls to expensive establishments in the hope that they will make acquaintances among the rich and fashionable instead of having them taught at public or private schools where they would learn just as much and be much better fitted for the democracy in which they are to live.

Of our extravagance in the matter of amusements it is hardly necessary to say anything, because it is self-evident with theater seats at $2 and $2.50 each and nearly every playhouse in our larger cities crowded.

And so it is through the whole category of our expenditures. We go to fashionable and expensive hotels to be seen there, when we could be just as comfortable at places that cost less.

We ride in Pullman cars because we are just a little ashamed of traveling in an ordinary coach that is often more comfortable.

We men pay five or six dollars for a hat because it has a fashionable maker's name in it when we could buy the same article elsewhere for half the money. We ride in cabs rather than street cars to the station because we don't like to "be seen carrying a bag," and in a hundred other ways we are spending money all the time simply to gratify our foolish vanity.

It is said that "a frank confession is good for the soul," and it is because I realize that I am the victim of the very weakness that I am preaching against that I ask the readers of The Outlook to join me in trying to make sensible economy a National habit in America so that we may be provided with the financial reserves that we are certain to require in the not distant future.

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THE CONNOR CHARGE

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

GENERAL CONNOR entered the train at New York about three minutes before it started. A porter preceded him, found his chair, put his coat and umbrella into the rack, gave him his paper, and received his fee, doing all smilingly, as though there were involved other than mere business obligations.

All the passengers stared at Connor. Their gaze was not like the furtive inspection of a beautiful woman who may be made uncomfortable by stares, or the still more covert glance at a disfigured face or a misshapen body; all looked frankly, openly, measuring his great height, admiring his erect shoulders, his dark eyes, his flowing white beard. He wore a dark-blue suit and the button of the Legion of Honor; he was, it was clear, a veteran of the Civil War, and probably a veteran of note.

When he had settled himself, the train started with dramatic promptness, and he opened his paper. The stares of fellow-travelers, like the stares of passers-by on the street, had long ago become commonplace; his magnificent age attracted no more attention than had the amazing beauty of his youth. He believed, on the whole, that his good looks had been a disadvantage to him rather than otherwise; the affection of women which it had so easily gained was of far less value, in his eyes, than the more hardly won friendship of men.

He did not read beyond the first page of his newspaper, but let it slip to the floor forgotten. He was at the present time not in the least interested in domestic news: either in a civic house-cleaning in New York which was badly needed but which was being conducted, he believed, in a fashion sure to result in harm rather than good; or in the more than usually revolting details of a murder; or in the grossly unpleasant description of a divorce case. He was still less interested in the prominent headlines describing a small gain of the Allied armies in France. He was an authority on tactics, and had been all his life a student of war and all that related to it, and he was aware that at present no reliable information was to be had through newspapers. That which the censors permitted to appear connoted to him only disaster. He shivered as he looked out at the passing fields. He knew the dreadful sound of the guns of an advancing and triumphant army; he had heard it at Chancellorsville, on the first day at Gettysburg, and uncounted times in his dreams.

He believed that now, after two years of struggle, but one event could win victory for the Allied armies—the support of the United States—and in terror by day and in dreams by night he anticipated too long a delay. He had striven by all possible means to influence public opinion, and though he was not an orator, he had spoken wherever he was invited to speak. He had all his life avoided notoriety; even the just acknowledgments of his services to his country had embarrassed him, and he had never claimed or believed that his opinions were more valuable than those of other men; but in this cause he allowed his name and fame to be made use of.

He wished now that he might rise and stride up and down the aisle of the car, but he sat still, his arms folded, staring out at the green meadows of New Jersey. It was the impotence of age which was so impossible to bear. If he could only fight, if he could only take some active part—no matter how small! He held his life to be of little enough consequence, but, alas! it was of no value whatever.

When a traveler who sat with his wife near the end of the car could no longer restrain his curiosity about General Connor, he summoned the porter and questioned him.

"George, that old gentleman in the blue suit has a familiar air, but I can't place him."

"It's General Connor. He often travels from here to Philadelphia. He's a great general."

"Of course!" said the traveler. "I knew I'd seen him before."

"He's going to Gettysburg now," offered the porter further. "I saw his ticket. I guess he probably won that battle."

The eyes of the man and his wife met. General Connor on his way to Gettysburg! The thought thrilled them both.

"That's where he made the charge about which there's always been so much discussion," the man explained. "No point has ever been quarreled about so fiercely. Magazine articles, letters to newspapers, open debates, whole books, have been written about it." He took a pencil from his pocket and began to draw on the back of a time-table. "Here is the Union line. He was here at this spot, and he moved his troops across to that. They were cut to pieces, absolutely slashed up. His critics have accused him of a wanton sacrifice of life; his defenders don't question the sacrifice, but they contend that if he hadn't thrown his men in there quickly the line would have been completely cut through."

"What does he say about it?"

The traveler returned his pencil to his pocket.

"Nothing. The criticism was chiefly lay. Military authorities have never given a final judgment. The civilians for the district from which his troops came—Michigan, I think it was, or some other Western State—denounced him bitterly."

"Mothers, I suppose, and young wives, who believed their men had been slaughtered unnecessarily?" The eyes of the woman darkened. She had two boys at home—the one twenty, the other twenty-one—and it was a time when mothers thought often of their boys. There was no longer in her heart any admiration for General Connor.

Near Trenton the express train was held on a siding while another express train passed on the track which it had left. General Connor was conscious of an interruption to his vision of green fields, and he was aware that at each window of the passing train there appeared to be a blue object. He remembered the troop trains of war times with soldiers at the windows. But this was a lighter blue—more like the gray of the enemy—and it was, he believed, too evenly placed to be on the bodies of men. Besides, there were no blue-clad soldiers traveling about in 1916. It must have been a reflection of the clear sky in the window-panes.

When his train started once more, he returned to his meditations. He had learned so many lessons which the younger generation did not know; for example, that the shedding of blood in a righteous cause was the glory of a country, and safety in certain crises her shame. It was not the youngest generation which was slow to see this truth, but the important, influential men of middle life who had forgotten youth in the pressure of affairs and had not yet gained the broader vision of age.

At Philadelphia he changed trains, and there again he saw the color which recalled the past. This time it was not a reflection repeated in many train windows, but a flash of blue on the platform. Two West Point cadets with shoulders set back and fists clinched in the attitude of the runner who must make rapid progress hurried to catch a train. They ran swiftly and lightly like hares, and there was in their haste a little of the terror of the hare.

General Connor smiled as he leaned out of the window to watch them.

"On furlough," said he. "And late."

At Harrisburg he saw again what he believed to be the same pair. It was evidently not the end of their furlough, but the beginning, since they were going in an opposite direction from West Point, and another train threatened to elude them. He frowned, questioning the wisdom of furloughs of any sort at this time.

But he thought of the cadets only for a moment. He did not often go to Gettysburg, and he was already regretting this suddenly planned journey. His last visit, which had taken place twenty-five years ago, had not been productive of happiness, and he was going now chiefly because it had become awkward to know so little about the avenues and markers and monuments of the field.

It was curious that, while he seldom thought of his achievement at Lookout Mountain and Cold Harbor, where he had risen to a position of first magnitude, he could remember and did remember constantly each detail of Gettysburg—the burning sky, the contour of the hills, the roar of sound—the shouts of rage and agony, the odor of blood. He recalled even lesser sounds, the ping of a certain bullet which had passed his head as he stood by a certain tree, the neighing of a cruelly torn horse, the frightened cheep-

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ing of a little bird. But most distinctly he remembered the faces of his orderly and of many young officers whom he had loved and whom he had sent to death. He could have visited Cold Harbor without a shudder, though the scenes were equally terrible, but at Gettysburg each smallest recollection affected him painfully.

He had had on his last visit an almost intolerable encounter. There had returned unfortunately on that same day a soldier who had served under him on the field. This soldier, who had lost an arm and a leg, had denounced him privately many times, but the old habit of respect kept him silent before Connor himself. His wife, however, had no restraining recollections. Informed by a guide of Connor's identity, she came and stood before him. Her angry eyes traveled with unmistakable meaning down the magnificent body which had issued unscathed from four years of battle. She had no comprehension of spiritual wounds, and she hated him, it was clear, for his soundness. She pointed to her crippled husband.

"That is what you did," she said, and walked away crying.

Another reason for staying away was that he was called upon at Gettysburg by friendly persons to explain his tactics. The guides believed in him and praised him in their addresses as the most glorious figure in the battle. They asked him a hundred questions, and he knew that they would quote or misquote him for years to come. He did not like to answer questions; this was a military and not a lay matter. It was the misfortune of the military executive that the material with which he had to work was human material, and that success as well as failure involved the destruction of human life.

As a matter of fact, he had been compelled to take but little part in the discussion of his strategy. For twenty years after the war he had served as consul, first in Quebec, then in London, and had thus been absent during the heat of the quarrel.

It was not to him alone that Gettysburg was the most vivid battle of the war, but to all the Nation. The field was most elaborately marked, most visited. In the minds of the present generation, he and many others were known alone by what they had done there. By it popularly not only he, but Underhill and Thompson, Hannan and Fife, would unfairly stand or fall.

He saw, to his surprise, as he entered the hall of his hotel at Gettysburg, the same blue-clad youngsters whom he had seen at Philadelphia and at Harrisburg. It was to this district, then, that they belonged, or they were coming here to pay a visit. He nodded to them, and they nodded back, staring frankly. He did not anticipate that their paths were converging, that they would create for him and he for them an unforgetable situation. He passed and went to his room.

The two lads asked the clerk who he was and the clerk, a newcomer, pointed to the register.

"'A. T. Connor'!" cried one, indicating the name to the other. They had studied about him, as they had studied about Napoleon and Blücher and Wellington. He was a great warrior, and they had seen but few in the flesh. They ran rapidly upstairs, as though to impart this thrilling piece of information.

In the morning General Connor rose early and looked out upon the little square. There was from here nothing to be seen which savored of battle; even the house where Lincoln slept had no mark upon it. The space before the hotel was crowded with long wagons awaiting the day's tourists. There must have been a later train; the passengers in his train could have been accommodated in one wagon.

At the door of the dining-room the old man halted, astounded. The room was filled with boys in blue uniforms: the pair of which he had caught glimpses were multiplied a hundred times. He understood now the train with its uniform spots of blue—they were not, after all, the reflection of the sky! He smiled as the boys rose suddenly and stood at attention, and he guessed who they were and why they had come, before one of the officers in charge stepped forward.

"This is the Senior Class of the West Point Military Academy, sir. We bring each class to learn from you. How fortunate that we can see this year, not only the scene of your achievement, but you as well!"

General Connor found himself in another moment at the officers' table. He demurred at the honor shown him, but he could not help enjoying the quick turn of young heads, the tribute of so many pairs of young eyes.

He accepted the invitation of the commanding officer to join the party, and sat with him and the junior officers in the first carriage. He heard the story well told, and he stepped out with the boys to read inscriptions, to examine old breastworks, to explain to them the old muzzle-loading cannon.

Once or twice he addressed them all, passionately elaborating the guide's story.

"When the armies advanced, they tried to protect the town, they even changed their line of fire so as to avoid destroying it. They warned the citizens, they protected little children, they compelled, sometimes by force, venturesome boys to get into places of safety."

And again:

"One woman was killed by accident, and mourned by both sides. One woman, and she the only civilian!"

The officers looked at one another, understanding him perfectly; the cadets understood a little more slowly, but the brighter minds helped the others to interpret. The officers smiled; neutrality was as yet enjoined, but this was simply a statement of truth, the question of neutrality was not involved.

But, though he stepped so lightly and spoke so clearly, and though the morning air was so clear and fresh and the scene so beautiful, General Connor was gravely disturbed. He sensed dimly now the strange convergence of his path and the path of these young soldiers.

The guide who had seen him long ago was on his side, and did not even suggest that there was a dissenting opinion when he described the Connor charge. The cadets knew that there were two sides, but they smiled at envious historians who could for a moment have decried him. They believed in him and respected his judgment as they would have believed in the goodness of their mothers. The support of two hundred ardent young souls—what better earnest for future glory could human fame desire?

At last, on little Round Top, General Connor was persuaded to address them as a body. He stood on a flat rock, the officers beside him, the lads grouped below him. He looked down upon the Valley of Death and Devil's Den and across to the opposite slope. The great field was spread out before him as on a map; he could see it in its entirety, not merely in its physical outlines, but in its historical significance. But the lads could see only him, in his dark-blue suit, reminiscent of the past, his great beard blown about by the morning breeze. He was like a divinity to them. They wished to emulate him, but they despaired while they aspired.

He began to speak at once, outlining for them briefly the course of the battle from the tactician's standpoint. In short, sharp sentences he brought them to the engagement of his own troops.

Then suddenly he paused. The converging paths had met. The question of his wisdom in ordering his famous charge had been until this moment an academic one, it was of the past, it had become a point of history, it seemed no longer vital.

But now all was changed. It was vital, it was of momentous consequence. He must describe it, explain it, justify it. He heard again a dull roar, and knew that it was not the guns of Gettysburg, but the guns before Verdun. His country could not fail, and upon a lad before him might suddenly be thrown in dear knows what threatening catastrophe—as had been thrown upon him in youth—a responsibility of consummate importance.

It was perhaps cruel that his fame should hang to so great a degree upon the impression made upon these boys. But fate takes strange courses. He had longed so intensely and so despairingly to "do something" for his country. He knew suddenly that there was one hard, hard way in which he could serve her. He had not during all these years deceived others, still less had he deceived himself. There had been room for doubt until he saw the field at this moment anew through keen and anxious eyes.

He looked down into the young faces.

"I want you to listen very carefully," he said, slowly. "The charge which is called by my name has been both commended and condemned." He straightened his massive shoulders. "Those who commend it are wrong, those who condemn it are right. It was a mistake. Listen to me very carefully and I will tell you why."

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THE CARDINAL'S GATEKEEPER

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

I MONSIEUR, I, Hubert Billaudel, , porter of the palace in this Rue Cardinal de Lorraine, of his Eminence Monseigneur Luçon, am at your service.

You see a ruined palace but for this room in which I and my wife live. For years, except a few months a year ago, we have been doorkeepers in the house of the Lord.

For four years and more we lived under a rain of shells. Our worst times were in the autumn of 1914 and then a year ago.

On September 4, 1914, the Germans entered Rheims. Some days later they were defeated at the Marne. They thirsted for revenge. They knew that nowhere in France could they wreak vengeance where it would hit harder than here. They decided to destroy our Cathedral and city.

In retiring from the city to bombard it they informed us by notices pasted on our walls that if we were not perfectly calm, that if we tried to fight them, that if we raised barricades in our streets—in a word, if we did anything at all that might harm them—they would hang the one hundred hostages whom they had already taken from our citizens. There you have Prussian militarism.

In two days they let more than fifteen hundred bombs drop on Rheims, not counting the incendiary bombs charged with picric acid, mostly directed, so we thought, against our Cathedral. It was on a Saturday morning, I remember, when we noticed that their batteries at Nogent l'Abbesse, about eight kilometers [five miles] away to the east, were apparently making the Cathedral their objective point. When a bomb struck the church, *voilà*, there was a noise as of thunder from falling stone. But the Cathedral resisted far better than we supposed possible—indeed, it is unbelievable that it should be still standing. It shows that the architects of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when they built churches, built better and solider than do the people of our times. Is it not so?

On September 19 the picric bombs set fire to some wooden staging which had been put up to repair one of the eastern walls of the Cathedral, and this fire eventually spread to the roof and interior. The long flames licked the towers themselves.

This act was not one of those acts of sudden violence done in the rage of combat. It was the voluntary, cold-blooded act of a Prussian who could say, as he did say, against the better and outspoken testimony of another part of Germany: "We are in no need of justification or excuse. All that our soldiers do to injure the enemy is well done and is justified in advance. If all the monuments, if all the masterpieces of architecture, situated between our cannon and that of the enemy went to the devil it would be all the same to us."

The Germans claimed that there had been a post of observation on one of the Cathedral towers and that this explained the efficacy of the French artillery fire on the Boche infantry. Our Marshal Joffre at once denied this allegation, Monsieur. He declared, what we here know was the truth, that the French military command had never, at any moment, placed a post of observation in or on the Cathedral. But the Germans were glad to have any excuse, even one they made themselves. They were smarting with the defeat General Joffre had inflicted upon them at the Marne.

In comparison with the rest of the church, those towers seem much higher than they did when you saw them before the war, Monsieur, do they not? The high roof is now gone, you see, from the nave, transepts, and choir; only some of the small chapels have their vaultings. Worse still, the splendid twelfth and thirteenth century glass is gone from the windows. And the stone figures of the saints in the doorways and on the façade will always bear the brutal gashes of the Boche.

And this was *our* Cathedral? Do you know what that means to us Rémois, Monsieur? Why, all our people, even the Protestants here, love to pray there where Joan of Arc once prayed, where our early Christians prayed. You might say that this was the religious cradle of France.

And look at the Cathedral, Monsieur. Is it not the most beautiful you ever saw anywhere in this world? Is it not a masterpiece of our national art? Ah, the Boche knew if he could destroy it he would strike at the soul of France.

Every one was sad here when the Cathedral was attacked; every one was crushed in spirit. Why, the Protestant pastor wrote to our Cardinal that the Cathedral belonged to Christianity as a whole. His Eminence replied in agreement and also with an expression of his sympathy because the Protestant temple, too, had been destroyed. And the Jewish rabbi wrote to Monseigneur that the attempt to ruin the Cathedral was an odious blasphemy against God, the Father of us all. To the rabbi Cardinal Luçon replied in a grateful and cordial letter.

As to the bombardment a year ago and more, which really began the great German drive, we were warned beforehand, and we all felt that this time Rheims would be completely annihilated. With this prospect in view, his Eminence said to my wife and me: "As you have two sons in the war, who are always exposed to enemy guns, why should you stay here any longer to meet the certain death now upon us? Go, I command you. I will follow you." *Eh bien*, we went early in March, but he did not leave until the 17th. He and the Mayor were the last to leave Rheims.

Then the city had no citizens. We thought that the Boche would raze the whole place and not leave one stone on another, and he tried to do so. Yet here we are back again, and, what is more, our two boys fought through the whole war and came out without a scratch.

Deign to enter through the gate, Monsieur. Here is the court. You behold the palace before you. It is, you see, completely gutted. There is no more a first story, a second story. Only the façade is left. To the right there was the Cardinal's chapel, where he said Mass every morning. Here was his study. Back of all is the garden. To the left was a monumental staircase leading to the second story. One morning up there his Eminence was dressing. A shell struck close to him. He moved to one side, and in that instant another shell hit the place where he had been.

You say you are an American, Monsieur. My wife and I are proud to make your acquaintance. You Americans have saved France. Yes, yes, without you we might have had a German-made peace—who knows? And not only that, you saved, in particular, us Rémois from hunger and want. When my wife and I were flying from Rheims, it was the Americans who gave us food; and not only food, but sometimes clothes too. And when I was hurt it was the American Dr. Hupkeens who cured me, and who did it for nothing too.

The porter excused himself for a moment or two, and his wife had a chance to have her say. When he returned, he slipped a little piece of broken but richly colored glass into my hand, with the remark: "Pray accept this, Monsieur. It is of the twelfth century and came from our rose window. See the mark of the fire in the corner. It shows what the old France has had to suffer."

It was indeed the symbol of the spirit of faith and beauty which brought into being those noblest monuments of the Gothic age—the cathedrals of France.

And because of this, when we see the evidences of their barbarous destruction, shall we not cry for justice? Why, these very stones cry!

And yet Rheims Cathedral in its pristine beauty was never as impressive as it is now in the majesty of its mutilation. Always a monument of the first rank in history, art, and religion, it seems now more impressive than ever in its woe. "You should see the ruin by moonlight," the gatekeeper had said. Would that I might! But in this Pompeii of France, where almost every block is but a shapeless heap (nothing could be more melancholy than the completeness of the devastation of a city which had 125,000 inhabitants before the war), there is no inn remaining, and the last train leaves before the moon rises.

From the Cardinal's palace I walked away towards the choir of the Cathedral and came to the first shade of a tree I have found in Rheims. As I stop to write down what the porter has been telling me I

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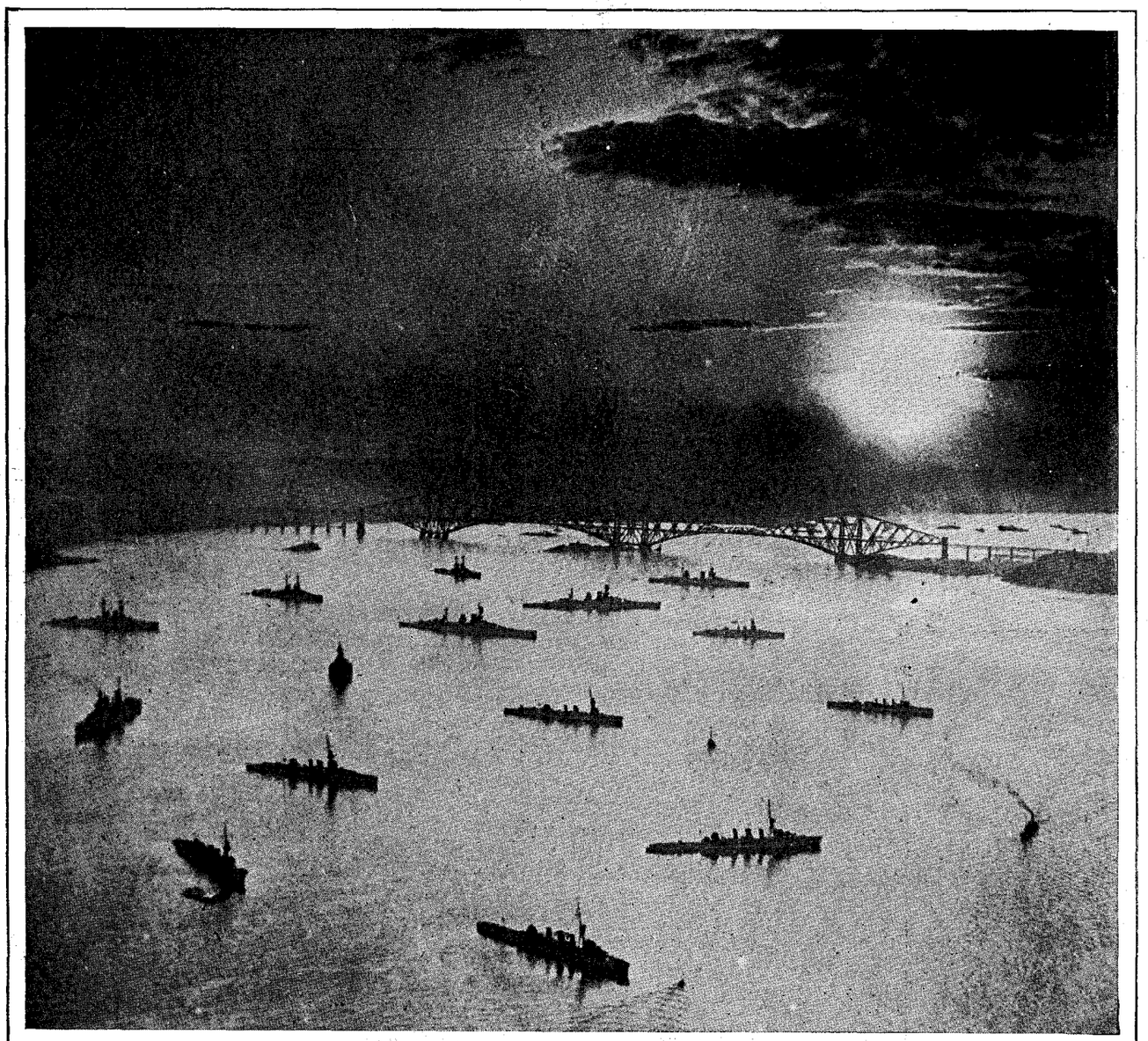

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THE SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET TREACHEROUSLY SUNK IN SCAPA FLOW BY THE GERMAN CREWS DURING THE ARMISTICE

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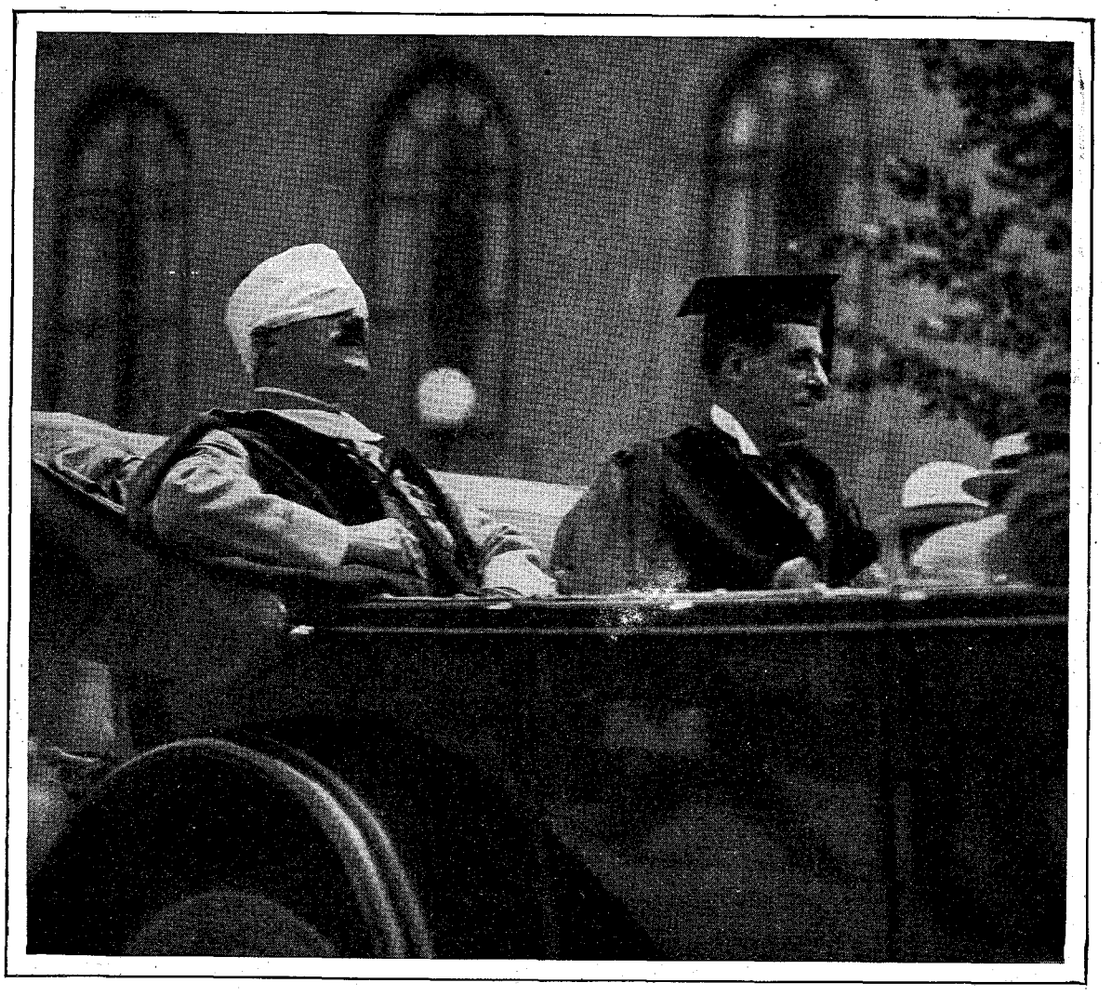
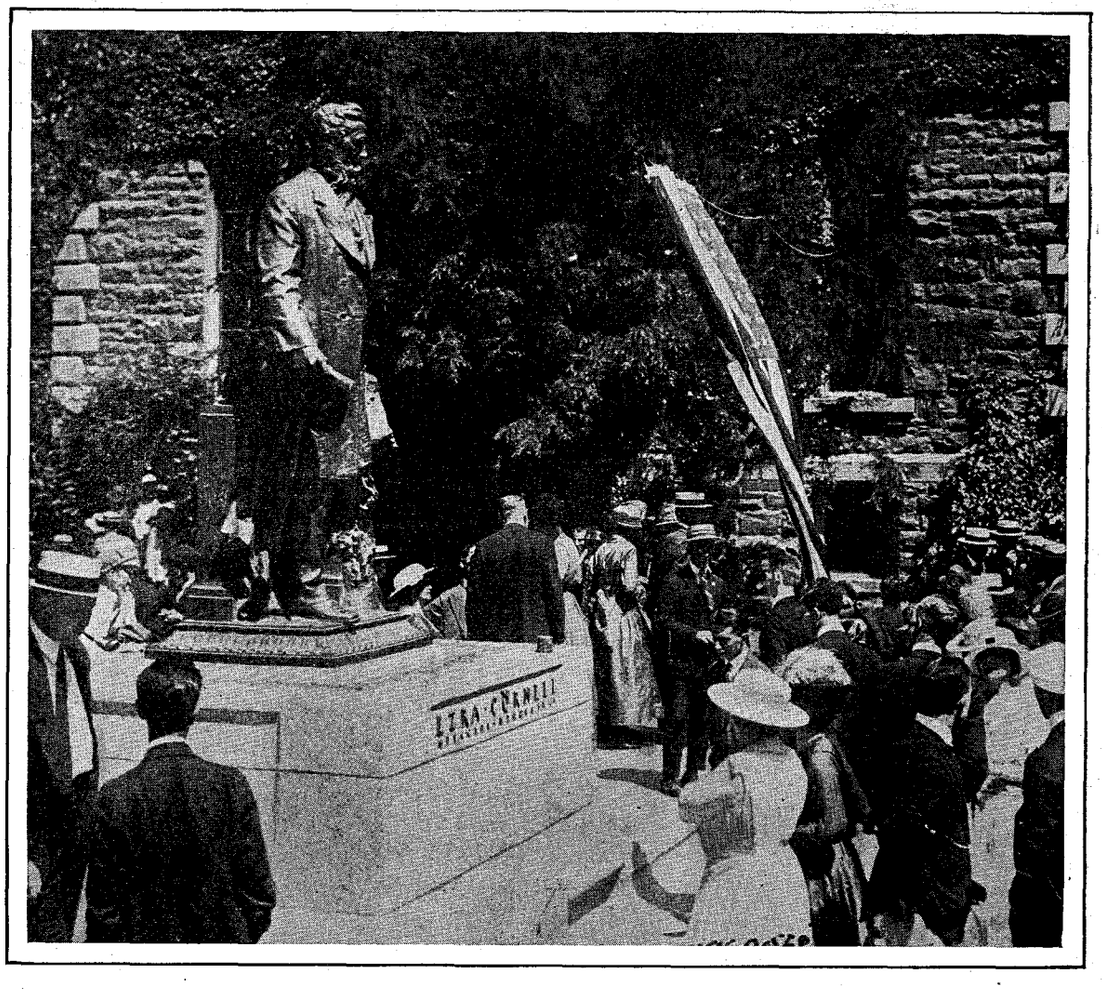


Paul Thompson

A FRENCH OFFICER HONORED BY AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Lieutenant Jean Julien Lemordant, artist and soldier, whose picture appears above at the left, received an honorary degree from Yale University at its recent Commencement. He lost his sight during the war



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STATUE OF EZRA CORNELL, FOUNDER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Cornell's semi-centennial was signalized by the unveiling of this statue of its founder in the presence of a vast throng. Ezra Cornell began life as a mechanic; his wealth was acquired in developing the telegraph

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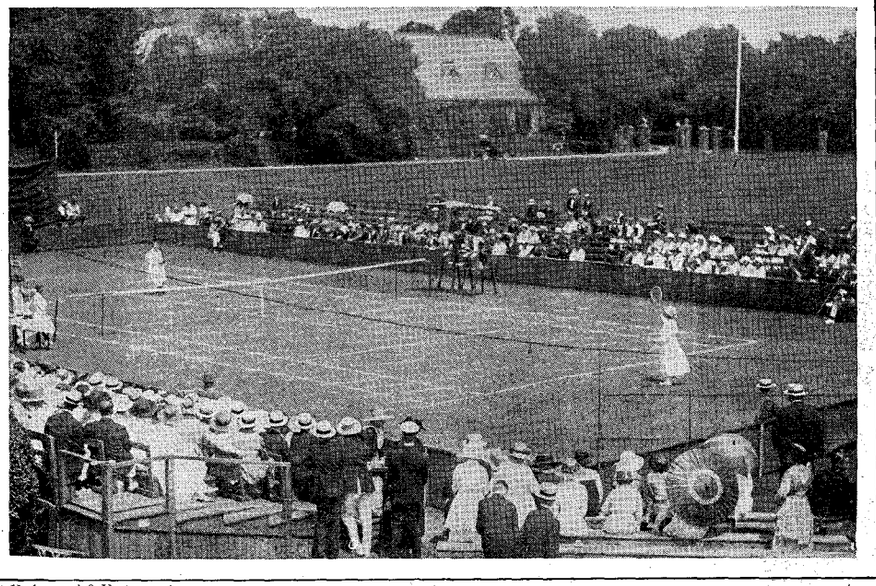

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A SCENE IN THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA

The picture shows two famous players, Mrs. George W. Wightman (left) and Miss Marion Zinderstein, as they competed in the finals for the championship, on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Mrs. Wightman proved the victor. Miss Zinderstein had previously defeated Miss Bjurstedt

International Film Service

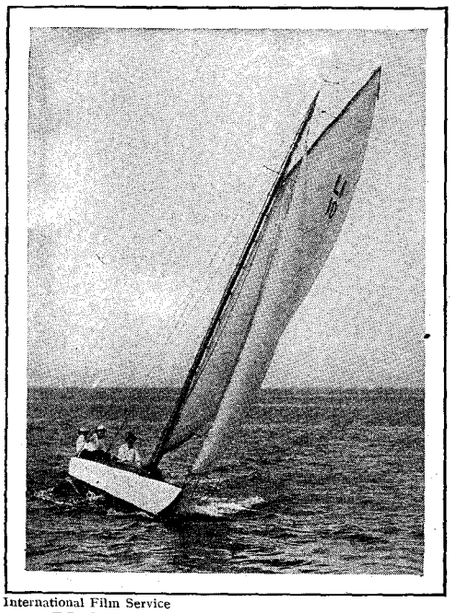
MISS ZINDERSTEIN, WHO DEFEATED THE FAMOUS NORSE LAWN TENNIS PLAYER

Miss Bjurstedt, the Norse player who had won unexampled success in this country, was defeated by Miss Zinderstein at St. Martin's, Pa.

(C) Western Newspaper Union

THE FINISH OF THE DERBY

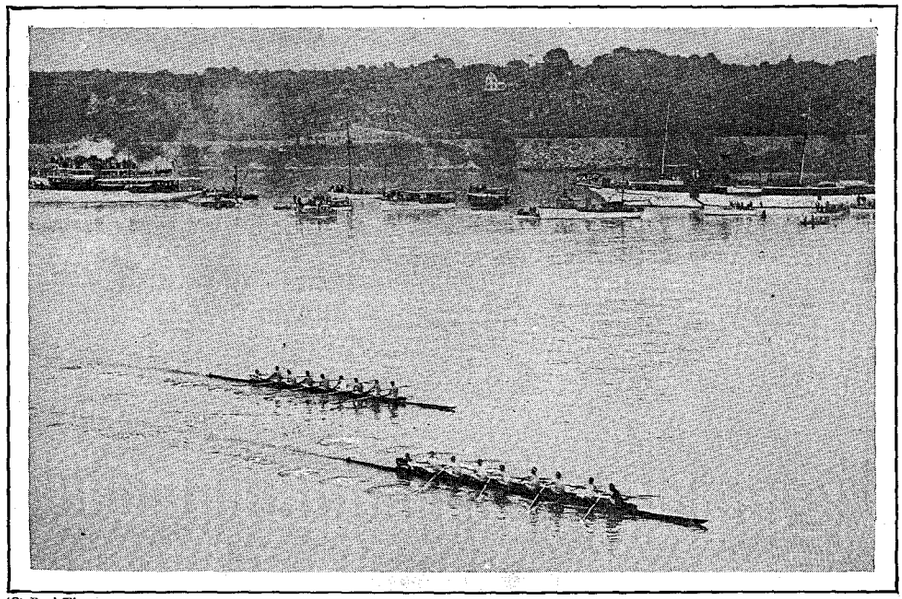
The English public this year turned out in vast numbers to see the great horse race at Epsom, the famous "Derby." The winner was Lord Glanely's "Grand Parade," who won by half a length



International Film Service

REVIVAL OF YACHT RACING ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

The first yacht race in four years over the Larchmont course occurred recently. The Sirene, the winner of one of the races, is pictured above



(C) Paul Thompson

THE YALE VARSITY EIGHT WINNING FROM HARVARD IN THE ANNUAL BOAT RACE

This race, the fifty-second between these two great universities (the race was intermitted in 1917 on account of the war), was won by Yale; this places the two universities on an exact equality as to the number of races each has won. Each institution now has twenty-six victories to its credit

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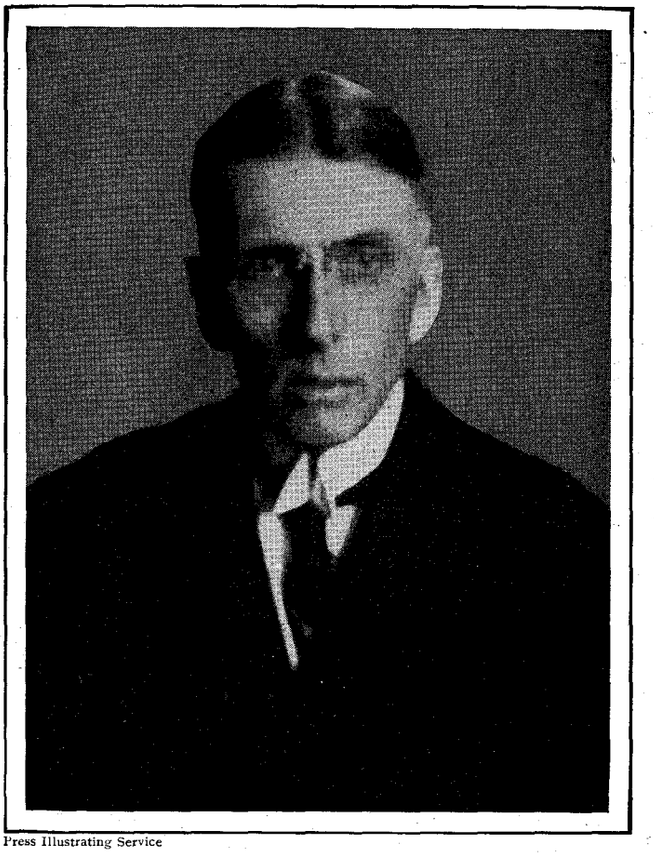
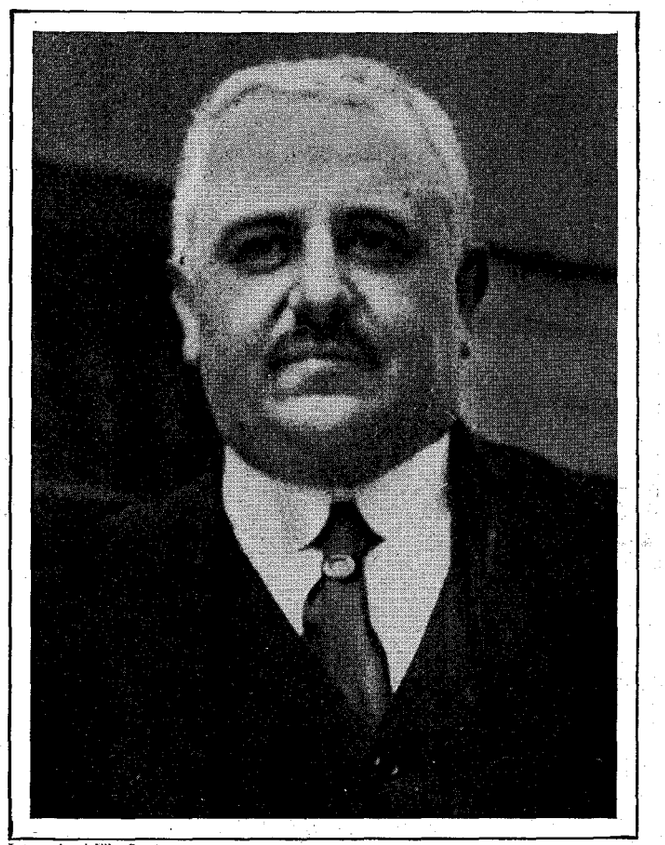


Press Illustrating Service

BRAND WHITLOCK, NOMINATED AS AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

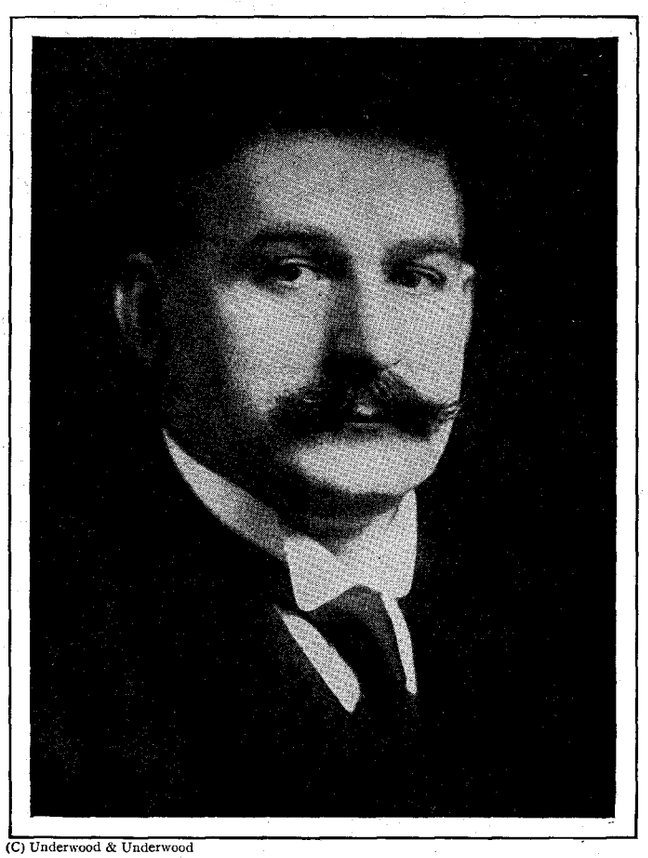
Mr. Whitlock's splendid service to the cause of humanity *versus* the Hun while Minister to Belgium during the war makes his promotion to this important post a matter of gratulation to all Americans



International Film Service

FRANCISCO S. NITTI, THE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER

Signor Nitti, who succeeds Orlando as head of the Italian Ministry, was in America in 1917 as a member of the Italian Mission. He has been Professor of Finance in Naples University, and has has held many public positions



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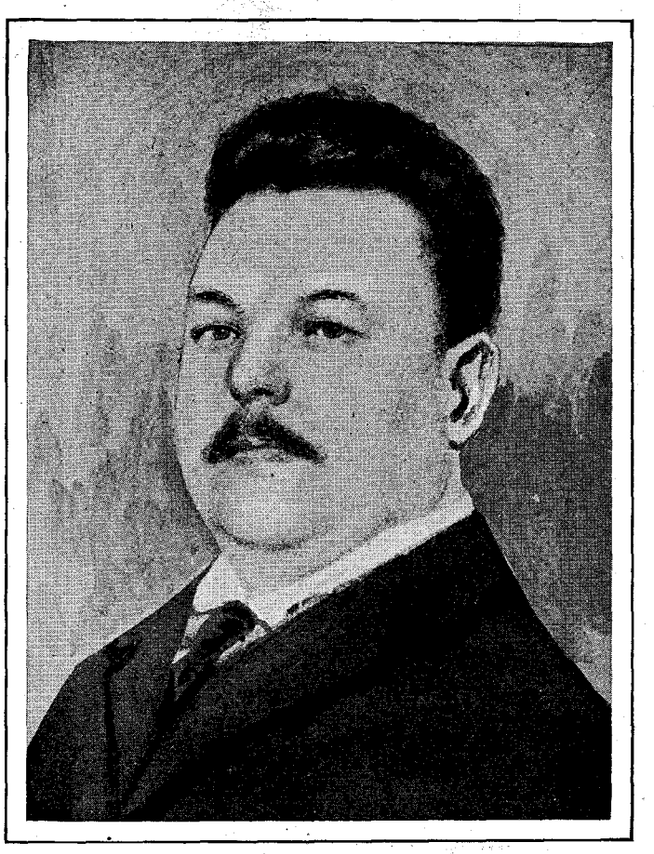
GUSTAV BAUER, PRESENT HEAD OF THE GERMAN MINISTRY

Herr Bauer, it is announced, is a Socialist. He has held the post of Minister of Labor, and recently brought about a settlement of the general strike in Berlin



HERMANN MUELLER, THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER OF GERMANY

Dr. Mueller has been one of the leaders of the Majority Socialists. He is said to be opposed to any plan for restoring the Kaiser to his throne. He was one of the signers of the Peace Treaty

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notice that a piece of shrapnel had embedded itself in the tree. By that much the tree saved the church.

In front and above me, over the choir and chapels, is a double row of flying buttresses. One might think that this airiest architecture would be presumably the first to be destroyed, yet the buttresses are mostly intact.

But the general destruction is far more vivid and impressive than photographs indicate. For instance, the Boche shot away two of the long, slender, apparently two-story-high, tentlike caps to the niches (themselves two stories high) on either side of the great rose window, while at the corner of the towers he shot away one of the delicate clusters of the almost miraculously slender, exceedingly beautiful, apparently six-story-high pilasters.

A stone high up inside a gash in the wall seems trembling and about to fall. That very stone may have been in its place when Joan of Arc brought Charles VII here to be crowned.

Rheims, May 9, 1919.

NEEDED—A LEAGUE OF CHURCHES

BY HIS EMINENCE DOROTHEOS, PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK CHURCH

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON, OF THE OUTLOOK STAFF

"THERE is just as much need of applying the principles underlying the Fourteen Points of President Wilson to the affairs of the churches of the world as there is of applying them to the affairs of the states of the world. In particular, the principle of the self-determination of peoples in church matters is vital. With regard to missionary effort this means that one Christian church ought not to be wasting its energies trying to take converts from another Christian Church. All Christian Churches ought to unite to lead the world out of darkness. We need a League of Churches as well as a League of Nations."

These words are the words of his Eminence Dorotheos, the Patriarch of the Greek Church, or the Locum-Tenens of the Œcumenical Throne, to give him his full ecclesiastical title. His Holiness came to Paris recently. It was the first time since the Council of Florence, in 1339, that a Patriarch of the Greek Church has left the Œcumenical Throne. On Easter Sunday all the Greeks in Paris, from the Premier down, went to the beautiful Greek Church in the French capital for the service which was led by the venerable Patriarch.

It was a memorable service. Imagine a service in a Roman Catholic Church in which the Pope should take the leading part. What the Pope is to the Church of Rome the Patriarch is to the Church of Greece, whose members number one hundred and thirty millions. One hundred million of them are in Russia alone, where the Greek Church was the official Church until the Revolution.

And yet the presence of his Eminence Dorotheos was not the only reason why the service Easter Sunday in the church on Rue Georges Bizet will never be forgotten by those who saw it. For one feature of this service was a thanksgiving for the liberty of redeemed Christendom from the Turkish yoke, and for the memorable event to take place, namely, the return to Christendom of St. Sophia, the noble temple seized by the hordes of Islam when they battered their way into Constantinople on May 29, 1453.

"Sophia," chanted a divinely handsome young priest with long silky black hair and beard, as a silver-bound copy of the Bible was carried to the pulpit by the deacon. And the chorus—a mixture of quaint Byzantine and modern music—started chanting, "*Te ipermacho stratego ta nikiteria*" (To the invincible, victorious general be sung the hymn of victory). It was perhaps the most solemn part of the service. Absolute quietness reigned, and but for the strong emotion pictured in the faces of the worshipers one would have thought that these were the phantoms of those who in 1453 were assembled in the Church of St. Sophia to hear the same hymn sung to the Mother of God. And ever since the Emperor Heraclios returned to Constantinople victorious from his campaign against the Arabians this hymn, composed on the occasion of his entry into the Eternal City of Hellenic Christendom, and dedicated to the Mother of God, has symbolized the song of victory, the prayer of thanksgiving to God.

The hearts of the few French, Britons, and Americans in the congregation were stirred no less than the hearts of the Greeks. Did they not remember that that venerable long-bearded Patriarch in his brocaded robes of cloth of gold and his jeweled miter was the head of the Church which for centuries has held the first-line trenches against the Moslem attack? The Greek Church has been a buffer between the more fortunate Christian churches behind her and the infidel.

"*Christos Anesti*" (Christ is risen). Yes, risen this Easter in the splendid temple built to him by Constantine and lost to him now for these more than four hundred and fifty years. As the Patriarch swung the golden incense-pot to left and right, standing before the Holy of Holies, or extended his small, carefully manicured hands in blessing his "children," who stood packed for two hours in the nave of the church, I remembered the prediction in that piece of nursery lore known to every Greek child and translated by Professor Blackie as follows:

"They have taken the city—they have taken it—they have taken Thessalonika;
They have taken also St. Sophia, the large minster,
Which had three hundred altar bells and sixty-two bells in the steeple,
And to every bell a priest, and to every priest a deacon.
And when the Most Holy went out, and the Lord of the World,
A voice was wafted from heaven, from the mouth of angels,
'Leave off your singing of psalms, set down the Most Holy,
And send word to the land of the Franks that they may come and take it,
And they may take the Golden Cross, and the Holy Gospel, that the infidels may not pollute it.'
When Our Lady heard this, her image wept.
'Be appeased, Sov'ran Lady, and do not weep,
For again, with the years and the seasons, the minster shall be yours.'"

In Greek, the last two lines are sonorous as bells:

"*Sopase Kira Despœna, kai sis aghiœ mi clete,*
Pale me chronia me kerous pale dicamas thane."

Of all changes wrought by the war, is any more imbedded in fundamental justice than the return to the Greeks of the church which Gibbon called "the metropolis of Eastern Christianity"? So I asked myself as I walked to the hotel near the Place de l'Etoile where the Patriarch was living in Paris.

On this occasion he was wearing a robe which suggested a Japanese kimono of expensive silk. The lining was black and the exterior was the sheeny steel blue of a barn-swallow's back. All the arrangements for this interview were made by Mr. K. P. Tsolainos, special attaché of the Greek Delegation to the Peace Conference. Mr. Tsolainos, who is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and a postgraduate student of Columbia University, also acted as interpreter, for the Locum-Tenens of the Œcumenical Throne speaks no English.

The Patriarch is a medium-sized man of about seventy, with beard, mustache, and hair in which gray mingles with dark brown. His brown eyes are keen and kind. It is a strong, honest face, full of dignity without conceit. His hands attracted my attention both times that I saw him. They are the slender, delicately modeled, rather nervous hands often found in scholars.

After his Eminence had offered me a cigarette I asked him what extraordinary circumstances had induced him to come to Paris.

"They are indeed unusual circumstances which have made it necessary for me to leave the Holy Seat," said his Eminence. "They are circumstances

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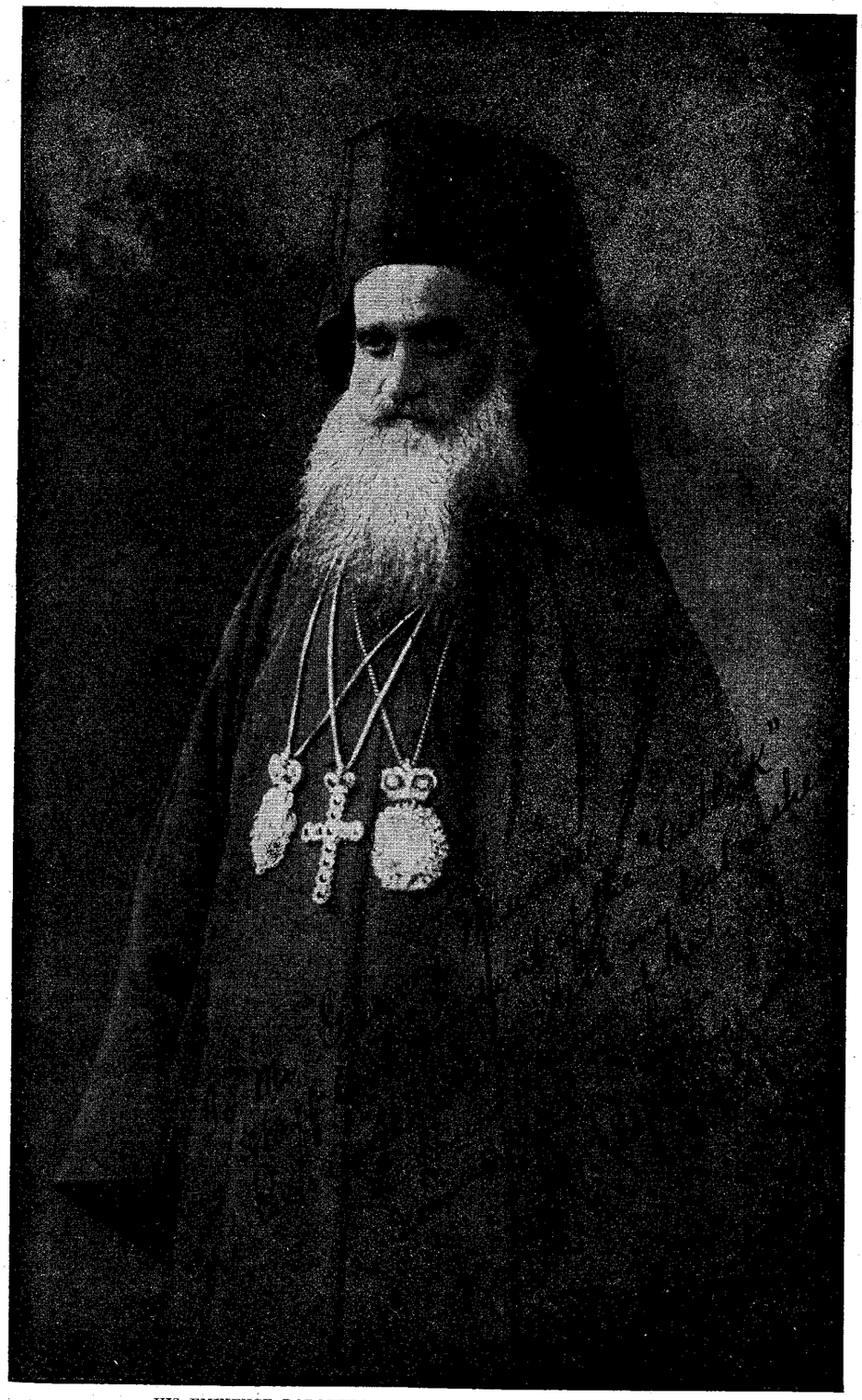

HIS EMINENCE DOROTHEOS, PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK CHURCH

which form a grave danger to my people. You understand that I am the shepherd of all the Greeks. The unredeemed Greeks living under alien domination all look to me for succor, for there are ways in which I can reach them when the hands of even our great patriot and public leader, M. Venizelos, are tied. I have come to put before the leaders of the great nations assembled at the Peace Conference a plea for the protection of my people against imperialistic influences which are threatening to envelop them."

"Are these influences purely secular, your Eminence, or are there ecclesiastical forces among them?" I asked.

"There are ecclesiastical forces much in evidence," Dorotheos replied, frowning. "It is unfortunately true that the imperialism of the Italian Government, which aims at swallowing territory in both the Ægean Sea and northern Epirus, which is preponderantly Greek, is abetted by the covetousness of the Roman Catholic Church. It is extremely regrettable that in these trying times, when all Christians ought to stand together, we find one Christian church slyly trying to undermine another. Why, the Roman Church has even put forward a preposterous claim to St. Sophia! Such conduct from the great Church of Rome is hard to understand. Have her leaders forgotten all the noble ideals of Christianity? Now, if ever, is the world sadly in need of the spirit of brotherly love."

I asked the Patriarch what he thought of the future of Turkey and of the future of her Church.

"Turkey is finished," he answered, quickly. "You need have no fear on that score. The rule of Islam enforced on unwilling peoples, with all its oppression, injustice, and barbarity, is broken forever. Oh, I could tell you some things if I had time—and if you had not heard enough of the kind already. Stories I could tell you, substantiated by unquestionable evidence, about beautiful Greek and Armenian girls who died of starvation in the very streets of Constantinople rather than accept bread from the hands of German and Turkish officers. They know the price of bread offered by German and Turkish officers, our Greek and Armenian girls do.

"But, God be thanked, the Government which permitted such atrocities to flourish is shattered. And I believe Mohammedanism is also finally on the wane. Mohammedanism is a religion of the sword. It lives and flourishes by force alone. It cannot stand by reason of any moral virtue in its principles, because it has none. Now that the sword is broken which cleaved a path for it, Mohammedanism must fall back. But if it does possess moral virtues, as the Mohammedans claim, now is the time to prove them."

The Patriarch stopped and stroked his beard nervously. When he began to speak again, his normally quiet voice quivered with restrained anger.

"Is the world going to forget," asked he, "what abominable crime Germany has done? Is it going to forget how a so-called Christian nation whose profane leader prated continually of 'Gott' made an unholy alliance with the forces of blackest night? Is it going to forget that to accomplish her own selfish ends Germany was willing to throw European Christianity into the maw of Islam? When has civilization ever developed such a Judas as Germany? Ah, in our deep gratitude at this Easter time to God who permitted us to win the good fight, let us not forget on the verge of what degradation we trembled for months from the push of a so-called Christian, civilized nation.

"But in regard to Mohammedanism again," continued the leader of the Greek Church, "remember that we Christians are not going to persecute it as it persecuted us. Full freedom of worship will be allowed to all Moslems in Christian lands. Neither do we forget the great service given to the cause of justice by the Mohammedans of India and Arabia. But if you ask me for my opinion of the future of Mohammedanism in Turkey, I must say that I am sure it is on the wane, because it is a religion which cannot stand on its merits alone."

As the Patriarch is the head of the Church which has been the Orthodox Church of Russia, and which has been in

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more or less conflict with the Bolsheviki, I asked him for his opinion of the future in Russia.

"I am not a politician," he answered, simply, "but my opinion is that the Bolsheviki Government of Russia cannot last unless it changes its present attitude. Between Christianity and the present Bolshevism there can be no compromise. They are as different as white and black, as good and evil. There are millions of Russians who can never forgive the Bolsheviki for their persecution of the Church. This persecution included the confiscation of millions of rubles' worth of church property. The Russians are naturally a deeply religious people, and I have no fear that Lenine, Trotsky, or any other man will ever lead them long away from their religion. Perhaps the Bolsheviki are beginning to have new light on this, for there are some signs that Lenine is inclining to be more conciliatory, although Trotsky remains as obdurate as ever."

"There are people, your Holiness, who have been predicting that the war would be the inspiration for the formation of a new religion. Do you see any evidence of this?"

"I am aware," answered Dorotheos, "that since the outbreak of the war certain self-styled prophets have been predicting the coming of some vague new religion. But the war lasted four years and a half, and has now been ended for five months. And still this long-heralded religion has not been heard of. I believe it will never appear. On the other hand, the war has tried the quality of Christianity. The world has seen that Christianity is immeasurably the finest religion conceivable to-day.

"However, all speculation about the effect of the war on religion interests me very much. The war has undoubtedly strengthened religion. There is a new intensity of feeling everywhere. Men have seen that moral values count, that God always fights for the right, and that the most important consideration for a military commander is to be sure that his cause is just. Germany lost the war because she aroused the moral indignation of the whole world. The agitation everywhere for a new world constructed on a closer recognition of the oneness of humanity shows that religious feeling is deep in the hearts of men. The world-wide demand for a new social and political order, for some kind of a league among nations, is an unmistakable evidence that the spirit of Christ is strong everywhere.

"This brings me to something on which I feel very strongly. *I believe there is just as much need of applying the principles underlying the Fourteen Points of President Wilson to the affairs of the churches of the world as there is of applying them to the affairs of the states of the world. In particular, the principle of the self-determination of peoples in church matters is vital. With regard to missionary effort this means that one Christian Church ought not to be wasting its energies trying to take converts from another Christian Church. All Christian churches ought to unite to lead the world out of darkness. We need a League of Churches as well as a League of Nations.*"

"Are you speaking mainly in terms of general principles, your Holiness," I asked, "or have you in mind as compact and definite an organization as is proposed for the League of Nations?"

"I have in mind just as compact and definite an organization as that proposed for the League of Nations," he answered, decisively, "and I believe it is entirely practicable. On all sides already you can see signs which indicate that churchmen everywhere recognize the vital need of co-operation among all Christian churches. I have been already in communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has always championed the *entente* of all the Christian churches. In fact, our relations with the Anglican and Episcopalian Churches have always been cordial, and to-day they are the very best."

"What will be the attitude of missionaries from English and American Protestant churches in the Balkans and in Asia Minor?"

"Perhaps it is too soon to say, but I think it ought to be sympathetic. In the past the relations between our Church and the Protestant churches have been cordial. There have been some exceptions, there have been some individual Protestant missionaries of a bitter temper, but on the whole the relations have been cordial.

"I regret to say that it is with the great Roman Catholic Church that the rub comes. Thus far indications are that the Catholics are not so inclined to welcome the plan for a League of Churches as one would hope. In many respects there has always been more sympathy and understanding between the Greek Church and the Protestant churches than between the Orthodox Church and the Church of Rome."

I asked the Patriarch to expand his idea of how a League of Churches would affect missionary work in foreign fields.

"The idea is," he answered, "that each Christian Church would be allotted particular fields, just as particular nations are made mandataries for certain territory under the League of Nations. Asia Minor would naturally be the field for the Greek Church. Friendly churches would no more send missionaries to invade one another's fields than America, for instance, would send political agents into Ireland to wean the Irish away from the British Empire. It is necessary to face the fact that in some respects foreign missionary work runs the risk of clothing itself in some of the very features which make disliked the work of such foreign political propaganda as you came to disapprove of so heartily in America during the recent war. But it should be understood that the free exercise of religion is to form the basis of our understanding. Non-Christian peoples will not be simply relegated to this or the other Church, but will be allowed to choose for themselves the Church they wish to join. We will have simply brought them the message of the Bible."

"But, your Holiness, as I understand it, your League of Churches would embrace only Christian organizations. Now, if there is a League of Nations it will contain some non-Christian nations. What would be your attitude toward the invasion of a modern and civilized but non-Christian nation like Japan by Christian missionaries?"

The Patriarch reflected a moment, while he twined and untwined his slender fingers. Then he replied:

"I should say that any missionary effort is proper so long as it is not brutal or coercive, so long as the missionary confines himself to offering people a chance to have the light which he believes he carries. No one could object to Japan sending Buddhist missionaries to Europe in that spirit. Christianity fears no rival, because Christianity is confident of the moral foundation on which it rests. But Christian missionaries ought to bear in mind that very feature of their religion in carrying their message to heathen peoples. Christianity does not lend itself to being spread by force, but merely by the inherent strength of its own principles."

At this moment the Greek Minister to France was announced, and the Patriarch asked to be excused for ending the interview.

"Before you go, however," he said, "I want to express my thanks for this opportunity of sending a message to the American people through the great journal which you represent. I want Americans to know that there is no measure for the gratitude which we Greeks feel for what America has done for us in the past. We will never forget how America helped us in the darkest hours of the Turkish persecutions. And all the more because Americans and American churches have helped us so generously in the past we hope now to see their altruistic spirit respond to our appeal for co-operation and assistance in this great work of building a League of Churches, an organization solidly devoted to the practical application of the principles of Christ in alleviating the suffering of the world."

As I understand the Patriarch, his feeling is that more than ever the world needs brotherly love to-day, that more than ever the world is weary of senseless competition. This is shown by the tendency toward amalgamation and co-operation at the expense of old-fashioned competition in everything, in economics as in international affairs. He feels that it is the duty of religious leaders not only to welcome this tendency among mankind but to direct it. And he wants the world to know that the ancient and vigorous Church of which he is the head is ready to join other churches in building such a machinery for the avoidance of friction in religious affairs as the delegates to the Peace Conference are trying to construct for the avoidance of friction in political affairs.

Paris, France.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of July 2, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Submission of Germany; German Honor.

Reference: Pages 357, 358.

Questions:

1. What is the attitude of the Germans and the German Government toward the peace conditions to which they have submitted? What is your explanation of their attitude? 2. The Outlook prints in full what the German Government said in telling the Allies the German Republic was ready to accept and sign the peace terms. Paraphrase the German communication in words such as you think the Germans should have used in accepting the peace terms. 3. Comment at length on The Outlook's statement: "Only the credulous expect this present generation of Germans to keep their word to their own hurt except under compulsion." 4. Give the known facts about the Scapa Flow affair. Was this a dishonorable thing for the Germans to do? 5. Discuss what the Germans mean by honor. Do the last five years of German history show that the German idea of honor is generally involved with the breaking of a promise and that honor is a matter of convenience for the Germans? 6. Discuss what, in your opinion, the Allies should do about the sinking of the German ships. 7. Tell, with reasons, what you think of the following comment: "The ships were of no great value. But to Germany, the German nation, and the German people the harm done is irreparable. Germany's pleas for equal respect and fair dealing will fall on deaf ears." 8. Explain how the Allies can prevent the Peace Treaty from becoming a scrap of paper. 9. Is this a fair statement: "But the new Germany is the old Germany. Might is still the German god. The Germans are still incapable of understanding what other men think"? Explain why or why not. 10. When and on what conditions would you trust the Germans? 11. German character and ideals are well set forth in "What Germany Thinks," by T. F. A. Smith (Doran), and in "Germanism From Within," by A. D. McLaren (Dutton).

B. Topic: Should We Pay Colombia Twenty-five Millions?

Reference: Editorial, page 363.

Questions:

1. Give the salient facts presented by those who believe that the United States should pay Colombia $25,000,000, and the facts presented by those who are against paying Colombia this or any other amount. 2. Had you been in Mr. Roosevelt's place at the time, do you think you would have acted differently than he did? Reasons. 3. Discuss the value of a nation's good will that can be secured for $25,000,000. Do you think Colombia's attitude toward America would be fundamentally changed if we paid her that amount? Reasons. 4. Read in Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography (published by Macmillan) what he himself says about the Panama Canal question, especially pages 516–546.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: American Federation of Labor; Popular Fallacies.

Reference: Pages 359; 364, 365.

Questions:

1. Give reasons for believing or disbelieving that the American Federation of Labor is guided by intelligence, reason, and the spirit of loyalty to America, her institutions and ideals. 2. Discuss each one of the items in the Federation's educational programme. Which one of these do you consider the most significant of all and why? 3. Name and say a few things about the enemies of the true interests of labor. 4. Give reasons for believing or not believing that all laboring people should expect are their food, clothes, and shelter. 5. Do you think the Federation did right in indorsing a forty-four-hour week for all laborers? Reasons. 6. Explain what is meant by the doctrine that labor is a commodity to be bought in the cheapest market. 7. Do you think the objections to this theory are as many and as serious as does Dr. Abbott? Reasons. 8. Indispensable volumes for the student of labor and labor problems are those by Commons: "History of Labor in the United States" (Macmillan).

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. The Germans are without honor. 2. Elihu Root is unpatriotic in offering his suggestions for the League of Nations. 3. Every democracy is controlled by some kind of oligarchy. 4. National sovereignty can no longer be regarded as absolute.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for July 2, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Apology, salient, collusion (363); orthodox doctrine, political economy, economic, postulate (365).

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BY THE WAY

An advertisement in the daily papers offers a vast war-production plant for sale—"from a typewriter to a train of cars"—"whole villages and cities for populations of 3,000 to 30,000." "We are selling carloads daily" of this material, the announcement states. An article in "Harper's" on French production during the war makes one wonder whether the captains of industry in France were not more far-sighted in arranging their factories for after-the-war work. It says that when acres of new shops were put up at Le Creusot and Honfleur to make cannon, the owners had already decided to become locomotive-builders after the war and constructed the new buildings accordingly. The vast Citroën plants for making 75-cm. shells were transformed in a few weeks to factories for making low-priced automobiles, which were put on the market on January 1, 1919. That seems like real industrial prevision.

Sir Sidney Lee, the Shakespearean critic, says in "The Landmark," speaking of changes in Stratford-on-Avon: "The cross-timbered house with the fine carved front in High Street where John Harvard's mother was born and spent her childhood is now, through the intervention of Miss Marie Corelli, the perpetual property of Harvard University, and is a club-house for its traveling alumni. Such a destiny for the property felicitously commemorates the fact that the oldest seat of learning in America was founded by the son of a contemporary fellow-townswoman of Shakespeare."

Fashions in etiquette are unaccountable and fortuitous. So the assistant editor of "Punch," Mr. A. A. Milne, finds. "It is the fashion," he says, "to be late for dinner, but punctual for lunch. What the perfect gentleman does when he accepts an invitation for breakfast I do not know. Possibly he has to be early. But for lunch the guests should arrive at the very stroke of the appointed hour." Mr. Milne describes his predicament when, by allowing himself time to be pushed off the first half-dozen omnibuses but actually succeeding in boarding the first one, he arrived at his destination forty minutes ahead of time. He killed the forty minutes, then entered his host's house as the clock was striking one-thirty. "Then I remembered," he concludes, in the British humorist's best vein, "it was Tuesday's lunch which was to be at one-thirty. To-day's was at one o'clock."

"And what did you most enjoy in France?" the friend asked of the *nouveau riche* who had just returned from her first visit to Paris, as reported in "Tit-Bits." "Well," was the answer, "I think it was the French pheasants singing the 'Mayonnaise.'"

"What can you say of King Solomon?" a little girl was asked by her Sunday-school teacher, as reported in the "Argonaut." "King Solomon was a very wise king and very fond of animals." "Fond of animals?" queried the astonished teacher; "what do you mean?" "Why, in the Bible it says he had seven hundred wives and three hundred porcupines."

Sir Arthur Pearson, the well-known Englishman who not long ago became blind, tells how his misfortune made him really more self-reliant. "When I found my sight was doomed," he says, "I concluded that I had better dispense with the services of the personal attendant who had looked after me for many years, as otherwise he would probably become a stumbling-block in the path of blind proficiency. . . . I have frequently been congratulated upon the skill with which my valet ties my bow tie. But I have to take the compliment to myself. My valet neither ties my tie nor does anything else for me, the very simple reason being that I have no valet."

The railway board, a current story goes, had met to consider the case of old Tom Jones, who, in a train accident, had become deaf. "Well," said a director, "old Tom has been with us a long time now, and we want to find him a new job. What do you suggest?" "I know," said the chairman. "Let's put him in charge of the complaints department."

It is stated that during the war, says "Shipping," 254 spies were discovered and arrested at the Hog Island Shipyard. These men, most of whom have since received severe penalties, obtained jobs at the shipyard for the purpose of gathering information and were arrested by the Hog Island guard and secret service forces. Some of the spies were among the cleverest agents of Germany and one was a notorious Mexican.

A soldier who is interested in optics writes from abroad: "I have discovered something more about German efficiency. You know we Americans have been taught that bubbles and little flaws in anastigmatic objectives were unavoidable; in fact, we have regarded bubbles in a fine lens as a sort of hall-mark of genuineness. We have been most completely hornswoggled. I have seen over here 14-inch and 18-inch anastigmats, F: 4.5, clear and free from flaws and as transparent as distilled water. The Germans kept these lenses for home consumption, and sent the imperfect ones abroad—and their foreign customers, including ourselves, just ate 'em up. I am glad to say that I have secured one of the lenses they kept for themselves. It is a beauty. You gotta hand it to the Boches for their optical skill."

The London "Daily Mail" quotes this commentary on colloquial English "from a speech delivered at a Medical Conference:" "He was ashamed of the term 'shell shock.' It was a bad word and should be wiped out of the vocabulary of every scientific man. It was really molecular abnormality of the nervous system, characterized by abnormal reactions to ordinary stimuli."

The vast coal-beds of China are this year to be drawn upon, for the first time it is said, in aiding American industry. "Shipping" announces that the cannery plants at Bristol Bay, Alaska, are to be supplied with coal brought from the Chinese port of Chingwangtao.

Among the various "drives" that have lately taken place, one of the most successful was the membership week drive of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. The goal was 40,000 new members, while the total secured exceeded 48,000. Individual men did splendid work in "boosting" the organization. One example may be quoted: at Secaucus, New Jersey, an Italian machinist, working in conjunction with two waitresses in the Association restaurant, secured more than one hundred new members.

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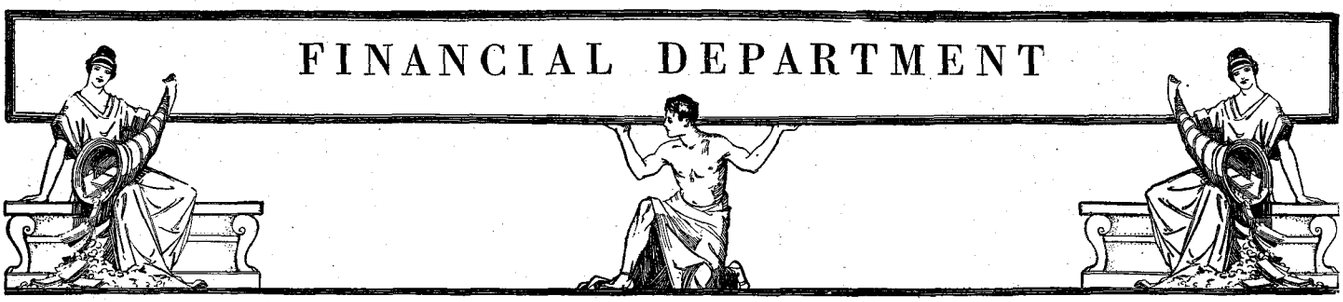

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FINANCIAL COMMENT

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

"WILL the individual income taxes and the surtaxes be reduced in the near future?" This question has been foremost in the minds of the two million taxpayers for some time. And they have been looking to Congress for news of the much-desired relief. The law provides that these taxes be automatically reduced next year and each succeeding year. The return for the current year is expected to be about $1,430,000,000, which sum will be brought down about ten per cent for 1920 by the automatic reduction. This is all pretty generally understood, but the public wants to know if there will be any additional diminution.

Senator McCumber, of the Senate Finance Committee, and other experts have declared that there is slight possibility of such a reduction for some time to come and that the closest economy will be necessary to keep within the existing bounds. Their opinions are based on the facts that we are still encumbered by heavy war expenses and have yet to face the payment of our Liberty Bonds.

This latter factor is looming up as a large one. The Victory Notes fall due in 1923 and the bonds mature in periods between 1928 and 1947; in addition to which an old issue of bonds is due in 1925 and the War Savings Stamps in 1923 and 1924. The Government's future obligations thus summarized show clearly the necessity of extending taxation for a good many years. The House Ways and Means Committee has begun to consider proposals for means of liquidation.

DEFAULTS

When the Russian Government 6½ per cent bonds were sold in this country three years ago, little thought was given to Russia's ability to retire them at maturity, and they found a ready market. But these bonds have fallen due, and there exists no responsible Government to assume the obligation of their payment. Formal announcement to this effect was made about two weeks ago—at that time the bonds were selling for about 53, and have since appreciated four or five points. This appreciation is attributed to the pledge given by the anti-Bolsheviki faction that as soon as stable conditions are established Admiral Kolchak's Government will recognize Russia's external debts.

Another default which has recently come into prominence is that of the New York Railways Company. This company, which operates the greatest traction system in the world, is one of the eleven "tractions" in New York State to be forced into bankruptcy. The Court has announced that the interest due July 1 on their "First Real Estate and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent Bonds" maturing in 1942 would not be paid. Let us hope that the Federal Electric Railways Commission will propose legislation which will enable this and other tractions to meet their obligations.

REFINANCING EUROPE

The Peace Treaty having been signed, the United States must turn its attention to providing means for the reclamation of Europe, which with its devastated areas, maimed industries, and shortage of food and materials must be restored to its former basis of production and prosperity as quickly as possible.

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Financial Comment (Continued)

will have to make liberal extensions of credit. A committee of New York bankers, with J. P. Morgan as chairman, has taken this problem in hand and is now holding a series of conferences. One plan has already been suggested by Mr. Henry P. Davison, of the Morgan firm, who spent considerable time in Europe as head of the American Red Cross. It is proposed that a huge corporation be formed and capital be raised by issuing debenture bonds. These bonds are to be secured by credits established in Europe and sold to the American investing public. It is believed that this private enterprise would have the Government's support and be able to function more rapidly and efficiently than the Government itself.

JULY REDEMPTIONS

For a corporation to call its outstanding bonds for redemption is a sign that it is enjoying real prosperity. That our industrials are now enjoying that state to an almost unprecedented degree is shown by the amount of their funded debt to be called this month. Among the companies which have been able to take this action are many which had slumped badly before the advent of war business. This is certainly gratifying when it is considered that our country is now entering a period of industrial expansion.

The bondholder seldom fails to realize a good profit on his bonds when they are redeemed. The redemption price is always at a premium, usually ranging between 100½ and 110, and oftentimes many points higher than the market price the bonds command.

THE STOCK MARKET

July 1 is the turning-point into the second half of the year, and, although we may not confidently expect to see call money at 3 or 3½ per cent, there seems already to be a letting up in the high tension which has held sway recently. The laws of supply and demand obtain in the case of money as well as with other commodities, and with an increasing trade we may look for a greater demand for funds. If one considers the demand which every country in the world will make upon capital, it would be illogical to expect anything but a continued fairly high interest rate for loanable funds.

The movement of the stock market is likewise based upon supply and demand probably more than upon any other factor, and in attempting to forecast the probable trend of stock prices we should not forget that even if the buying does not seem to come from the moneyed interest, there is to-day a new power which the American public has never been able to wield before—that is, there exists in their hands collateral for speculation in the amount of some twenty billion dollars' worth of high-grade marketable securities, and a public so equipped is indeed a power to be reckoned with.

MIDYEAR INVESTMENTS

As the second half of the year comes in, bringing with it the important July 1 period of interest and dividend disbursements, the bond market is in a very quiescent state. There has been very little appreciation in price of the old-established bonds, due of course to the continued firm money rates as well as to a great number of new offerings of securities which have taken

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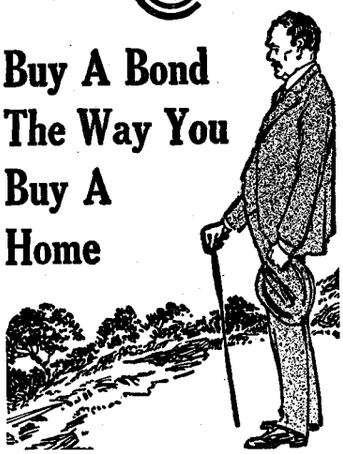

Buy A Bond The Way You Buy A Home

When you buy a home you do not locate in the business section unless your office is in the house. The rent would be too high.

Many investors make this same mistake by buying bonds better adapted to institutions. The consequent loss in income is not only needless but amounts to a tidy sum in a period of years.

Investors are invited to write for our Booklet O-200, describing selected bonds and notes yielding **5½ to 8%**

A·H·Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Best Security for Money

Farm land is the best security for money. Our 6% First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Gold Bonds are secured by good farm land in one of the richest agricultural sections in the United States. Amounts to suit your requirements. 35 years' experience. Write for pamphlet "S" and current offerings.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
Est. 1883. Capital and surplus $500,000.00

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES

represent the highest type of investments. They have stood the test of wars and business depression since 1858—60 years, and always worth 100%.
Interest paid promptly at maturity.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS in $500 and $1,000 denominations

For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 58.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON · ILLINOIS

Financial Comment (Continued)

the form of preferred stocks with their higher, enticing yields.

This desire to obtain a high return may prove costly before long, and the investor should make certain that he is acting wisely in accepting a higher return with its accompanying risk, to the almost certain subsequent neglect of the more stable security—high-grade, fair yielding bonds.

ACCEPTANCES

The United States, a leader in practically every financial operation, is to-day far behind many foreign countries in financing its trade by means of acceptances as instruments of credit in holding fast to the old system of promissory notes and open accounts. If we are to expand in developing our foreign as well as our domestic trade, we must learn the meaning of the acceptance and encourage its use. Merchants are often reluctant to adopt any new idea, and lack of confidence in its potential benefits has made the acceptance an unknown quantity. But the acceptance, however, is by no means a new idea, as it has been used successfully in European and South American countries, and if once the American people should realize its usefulness and its many advantages by acquiring a knowledge of what it is all about opposition would shortly be dispelled. The banks and bankers understand its uses, and some of the exporters and importers realize how important the acceptance is in their particular line, but the merchant and the manufacturer, as well as the farmer, cling to the old method of open accounts and notes.

Any one who is sufficiently interested in acquiring a knowledge of bank and trade acceptances may obtain from the larger banks or bankers descriptive booklets and explanatory data which may prove of inestimable worth in dollars and cents to him, and after a superficial knowledge is acquired your banker will be happy to discuss the matter with you in its direct application to your own business affairs.

A CORRECTION

In your issue of June 4, 1919, page 189, you state that the evangelist Billy Sunday has not been ordained. On page 532 of the Minutes of the General Assembly, 1918, you will find Wm. A. Sunday, D.D., a member of the Chicago Presbytery. Billy and Wm. are the first name to the same person. GEORGE B. SMITH.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Good Bonds
Backed by a
Good Name

6%
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Very apparently this company has entrenched itself in the good opinion of investors.

There is observable a steadily growing and deepening conviction that the name of the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company does add a certain and definite value to its bond issues apart from the value of the bonds themselves.

And so, as a direct and natural result, more and more men and women are coming to regard the 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold Bonds offered by this company as the most desirable issues to be had.

The simple truth of the matter is that the issues recommended by this company are thoroughly exceptional examples of this type of security.

Mail your request today for

"Questions and Answers on Bond Investment"

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

90 L Griswold Street Detroit
(213)

BOOKS, MAGAZINES

THE Mecca of Negro history and literature. Distributors Scott's official history of the Negro in the World War. Send us your order. Young's Book Exchange, 135 W. 135th St. Price $2.90 and $3.75, post paid on all orders. Mention The Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED — Associate principal girls' school: executive ability, experience, traveled; photograph. Miss Robinson, 918 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Business Situations

WANTED—Competent woman as stenographer and private secretary to manager of large hotel. Year round position with good pay to competent person. Address, with references and experience, 7,112, Outlook.

EMBROIDERERS on infants' flannels; work sent out of town. Barringer, 29 East 31st St., New York.

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Refined middle-aged woman as mother's helper and housekeeper in pleasant summer camp. 7,123, Outlook.

WANTED—An experienced housekeeper for private house. Must be unmarried and Protestant and have good references. Give full particulars. Dunlap, Box 34, P. O. Station O, New York.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED — Teacher-governess for girl twelve years old for coming school year. Address Box 316, Catasauqua, Pa.

KINDERGARTNER for the Blind Babies' Home, Summit, New Jersey, just outside New York City. $25 monthly. Good home, room alone, four assistants. Apply or write Mrs. John Alden, 2 West 15th St., New York City. Room 52. Telephone 4315 Chelsea.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Two maternity graduates (with general training) position in institution. 7,138, Outlook.

Business Situations

SECRETARYSHIP in boys' school wanted by widow with boy of seven where child will have privilege of education as part of compensation. Ten years' secretarial experience and highest references. 7,100, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, summering on North Shore of Long Island, would like position as social secretary or chaperon by day or week. Highest class references exchanged. 7,137, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MISS CLARKE, returned from France, will resume her interrupted work of chaperoning young girls to Europe when travel facilities permit. Meanwhile she desires position as chaperon, secretary, or companion in good family. Experienced traveler. French, German, knowledge of Italian. Registered nurse. Excellent references. Care Rev. Jas. G. K. McClure, Jr., Asheville, N. C.

GENTLEMAN of education, lately discharged from Army, wishes position with gentleman as companion. Would travel. Best references. Box 245, Williamsburg, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TRAINED dietitian with experience would like position in private school. 7,122, Outlook.

WANTED—Supervising home elderly gentleman. South winters. References. 7,103, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, with four years' experience, desires care of young children. 7,135, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED.—Young, experienced teacher, desiring to spend winter in ideal climate, will teach primary grades in small public school, tourist town, for moderate salary. Address Mrs. David Packard, Pinebluff, N. C.

WANTED, by young college man, position as tutor for summer. French, German, mathematics, English. Best references. Virginius Dabney, University, Virginia.

YOUNG man, college student, experienced tutor, and athletically inclined, desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Would travel. 7,132, Outlook.

GOVERNESS OR NURSERY GOVERNESS. Mrs. Charles H. Davis recommends most highly an English governess who has been with her for three years and is leaving in September. Address Miss J. M. Perry or Mrs. Davis, Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass.

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JAPAN CHINA

Limited Party Sailing
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

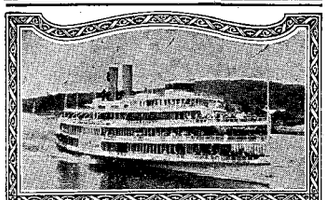
EGYPT AND PALESTINE

Spring and Summer 1920

The Battlefields of France

in the Summer of 1920

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.



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In planning your summer vacation be sure to include the delightful daylight sail between New York and Albany

Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted

FOUR FAMOUS STEAMERS
Service Daily, including Sunday

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

"Take a Planned Vacation"

FREE Send or call at any of these offices for Free Art booklet, "Nine Ideal Vacations."

Tells where to go to Fish, Camp, Hunt, Travel, Rest, spend a few days away from home, see Historical Points, combine Business with Pleasure or keep within a fixed expense.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Boston, Mass.	294 Washington Street
Chicago, Ill.	64 W. Adams Street
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Duluth, Minn.	424 W. Superior Street
Minneapolis	311 Nicollet Avenue
New York, N. Y.	510 Woolworth Bldg.
Pittsburg, Pa.	214 Park Building
St. Louis, Mo.	311 Pierce Building
St. Paul, Minn.	Cor. 4th & Jackson Sts.

Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies

Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. **THE TEMPLE TOURS, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.**

Health Resorts

ALDERBROOK **A Summer Camp for Adults**—Physical culture. Physician's care. Leaflet on request. Alderbrook, Norwalk, Ct.

LINDEN **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. *Apply for circular to* ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

CREST VIEW
For nervous and convalescent patients.
R. H. CHASE, M.D., and E. C. McDANIEL. Booklet. Wyncote, Pa.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA

"Highlands of Ontario" Canada

Millions of acres of pine and balsam with thousands of lakes and streams. The mecca for outdoor men and women. "Algonquin Park"—"Muskoka Lakes"—"30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay"—"Timagami"—"Kawartha Lakes"—"Lake of Bays." Modern hotels. Good fishing and delightful climate. Altitude 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea. Write for illus. literature:

C. G. Orttenburger, 907 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. R. Eastman, Room 510, 294 Washington, St., Boston, Mass.
H. M. Morgan, 1019 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. H. Burgis, 819 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
A. B. Chown, 1270 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

For adults', boys' or girls' camp sites apply to H. R. Charlton, General Passenger Department, Montreal

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Digby, Nova Scotia
Queen of Canadian Resorts
Ideal Climate
Golf, fishing, boating, bathing.
Cuisine the best. Booklet.
HERRICK & SELLMAN

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New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet.
Mrs. J. E. Castle, Proprietor.

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YORK CAMPS **LOON LAKE, MAINE**
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. **J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.**

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Winter Harbor MAINE

Coolest Summer Resort in the United States.

Average Maximum Temperature During Summer 72°.

Contains 125 Rooms En suite and Singly with Baths

A NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
FIVE TENNIS COURTS.
MOTOR BOATS, SAILBOATS, CANOES.
BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, SHUFFLEBOARD.
LARGE SWIMMING POOL OF SALT WATER.

AMERICAN PLAN—$40 per week up

For reservations or information wire or write.

Send for booklet.

A few desirable cottages for rent

Cottage residents may get their meals at the Inn.

Permanent Address,
601 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE HOMESTEAD

Bailey Island, Maine
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. THOMAS E. HAZELL.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE CHARLESGATE HOTEL
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just outside the limits of the hot city and yet only a few minutes to the shopping district, theaters, etc., by the subway trains. Located in the residential section of the beautiful Back Bay, overlooking the Park and Charles River. Cool and comfortable accommodations by day or week at attractive rates.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Mgr.
Also operating the
Cliff Hotel and COTTAGES
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
25 Miles from Boston. "On the Ocean Front."

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL

GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

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A quiet, cozy little house by the sea
PRIVATE BATHS. Descriptive booklet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dexter Richards Hall

A comfortable Inn on a hilltop. 1,000 feet elevation. July and August. Weekly rates $14 to $21. Booklet.

MERIDEN, N. H.
"The Bird Village"

NEW YORK CITY

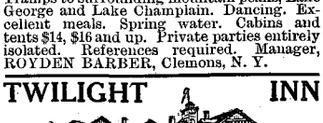
HOTEL JUDSON **53 Washington Square**
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Vacation Headquarters, 35 W. 38th St.
Rooms for women. References required. Weekly $8 to $8.50. Transients $1.50 per day.

NEW YORK

CAMP LINGERLONG
On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wildest Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents $14, $16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

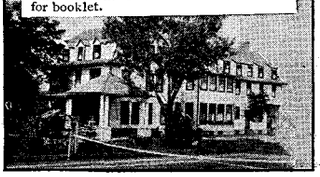
TWILIGHT INN



Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.
An exclusive resort for those who discriminate. Rates $5.00 per day and upwards.
Several well equipped cottages in Twilight Park for rental. Write for particulars.

MEREDITH INN
IN THE CATSKILLS
MEREDITH, Delaware Co., N. Y.

To visit Meredith Inn is a revelation in summer vacation comfort. Homelike in its hospitality, modern in appointments. Meredith Inn provides a table that is famous for the purity of its foods. Private suites, shower-baths, electric lights. Motor livery. Outdoor sports. Inn Garden. Rates moderate. Write for booklet.



Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

Hotel Champlain

Bluff Point-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.

HIGHEST point on lake—fireproof—every room a front room—800 acres—tennis—18-hole golf course—concrete garage—boating, bathing, fishing, motor highways in all directions. Excellent cuisine, American plan. Management Mr. J. P. Greaves, of Florida East Coast Hotels. Booklet on request.

Open June 25th

New York Booking Office, 243 Fifth Avenue

Apartments

WANTED—THREE APARTMENTS unfurnished, in same building in New York City. No. 1. Containing living-room or studio, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and maid's room. No. 2. Containing living-room or studio, bedroom and bath. No. 3. Containing living-room or studio, bedroom and bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village nor north of 72d Street will be considered. Occupancy October 1, 1919. Address CHARLES H. DAVIS, Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass.

Real Estate

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School for Sale A flourishing, long-established girls' college in the South. Personal reasons for owner's retirement. Address the Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

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FOR SALE **ON UNION RIVER BAY, MAINE**
Attractive six-room cottage, completely furnished. Porches, fireplace, telephone, boat, water, and mountain views. One-half acre of land. Near Ellsworth and Bar Harbor. Delightful summer colony. Price twelve hundred dollars. 753, Outlook.

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Furnished Cottage **NANTUCKET, MASS.** Six rooms, open fireplace. Ocean front. $200 season. 107 North Van Dien Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

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TWO FAMILY, Fourteen Room Dwelling. Nice residential section, suburbs of New York City. Half hour Grand Central; also near subway. Hot water heat, gas, etc. Plot 50 x 100. Garages. Price $9,500. Full particulars from owner, 9,815, Outlook.

NEW YORK

For Sale, Furnished Adirondack camp in the Boquet Valley, 6 miles from Elizabethtown, 2½ acres of land; unexcelled views; living room 53x20 feet with large stone fireplace, five bedrooms, bath, open plumbing. Icehouse. Never failing supply of pure water. No mosquitoes. Miss R. M. White, 122 Islington Road, Auburndale, Mass.

FOR SALE Pleasant Suburban Home
Overlooking Hudson River; half-hour from Grand Central Station; five bedrooms, modern conveniences. Address GEO. A. BYRNE, Suite 1377, 50 Church Street, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

WANTED—Young women to take 3-year course of training in general hospital. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Monthly allowance. Pleasantly located. Write Superintendent of Training School, Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington, Ky.

WOULD care for elderly lady in my home. References required. P. O. Box 176, Lima, N. Y.

TEACHER will take into her home two backward children. Good remuneration for best care. 7,140, Outlook.

WANTED—One or two elderly ladies to care for. Good remuneration for best care. References exchanged. 7,141, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, having strictly private home overlooking park, would take patients. Obstetrics, convalescence, care of old people. 7,142, Outlook.

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"My! How Valspar Varnish brightens that old linoleum!"

WHEREVER you have linoleum, congoleum or oilcloth in your home, varnish it with Valspar after it has been on the floor three or four months.

You will be delighted with the result! The Valspar will not only brighten it up, but will make it *last a great deal longer* because it will take much of the surface wear and absolutely prevent the penetration of moisture.

Valsparred linoleum can be washed with soap and warm water. In fact, even *boiling water* has no effect on Valspar.

Hot grease can spatter or spill on Valsparred kitchen linoleum without injuring the finish or soaking in.

Spilled liquids, such as vinegar, ammonia, and alcohol will not harm Valspar.

In halls and vestibules Valspar will protect linoleum against scuffing feet and dripping umbrellas.

Valspar is easy to apply and it dries over night.

Try it! Give your linoleum two coats of Valspar, allowing the first coat to harden at least a week before applying the second.

And beware of this: Don't be led into using any ordinary varnish on linoleum. *You must have the washable, waterproof varnish that will not turn white*—Valspar!

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For 25c in stamps we will send you enough Valspar to finish a small strip of linoleum, table or chair. Or, if you will write your dealer's name on bottom line you need send us only 15c for the sample can.

Your Name.....

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Dealer's Name.....

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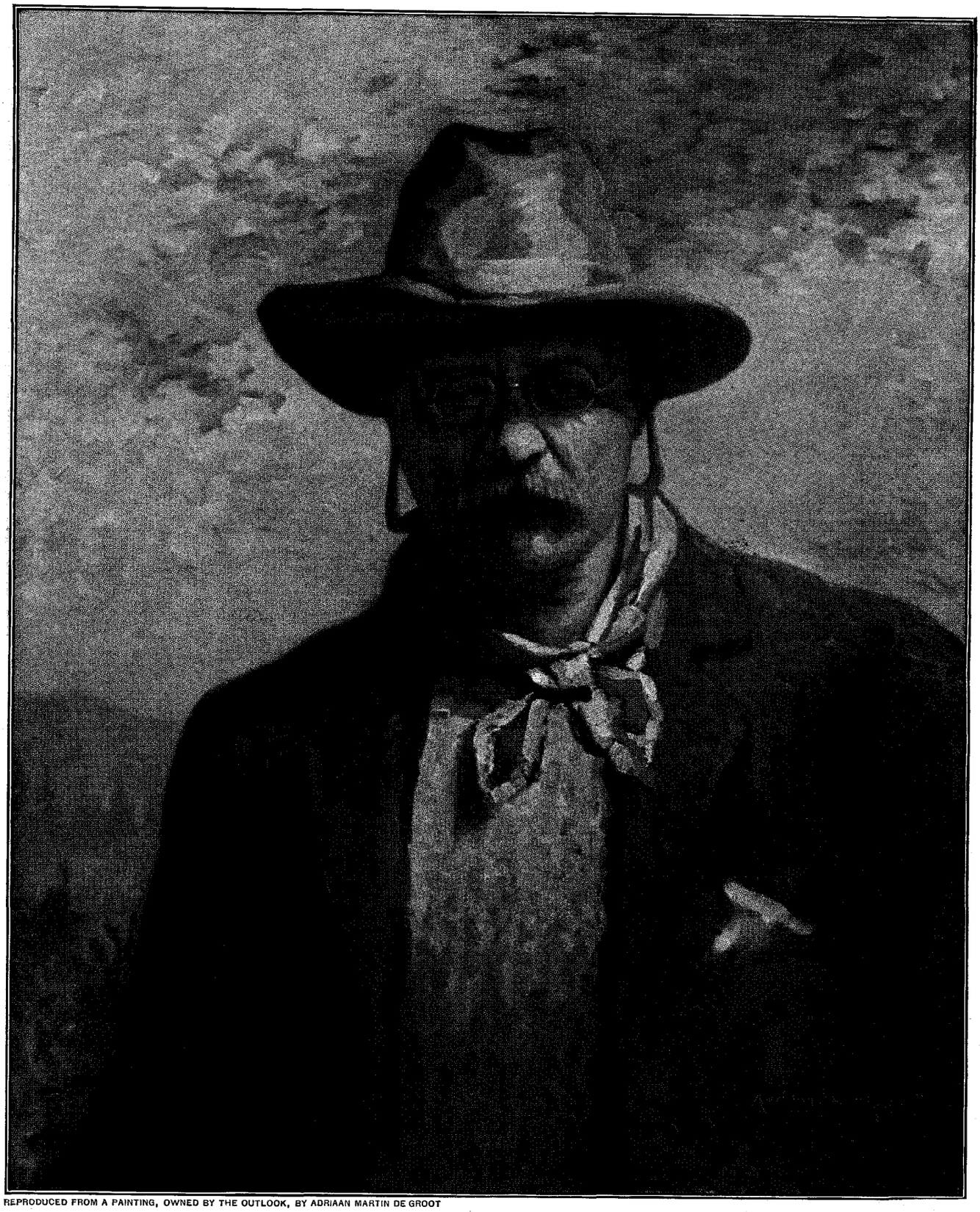

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ROOSEVELT, THE AMERICAN

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